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WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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VOL. X. NO. 49. NEW YORK, SATURDAY MARCH 2, 1901. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SHOEWORKERS STRIKE.

REFUSE TO SUBMIT TO THE IMPOSITION OF THE AGREEMENT.

175 Pack Up Their Tools and Walk Out, Repudiate the Independent Union General Shoeworker's Council S. T. & L. A. Give Aid and Counsel.

The endeavor of the firm of Wichert and Gardner to compel their employees to submit to the five per cent agreement has resulted in a strike.

The firm had withheld five per cent of the wages of most of their shoeworkers last Saturday, despite the fact that the shoeworkers had not signed the agreement.

These shoeworkers resented the action of the firm, declaring it an imposition not to be submitted to in any way.

Indignation meetings were held outside of the factory early Saturday evening that resulted in a large meeting of the same character later, at which 150 employees were present. At this meeting it was decided not to return to work unless the illegally withheld five per cent was restored to them.

This programme was accordingly carried out.

Monday morning the shoeworkers went to the factory, but refused to go to work until the manufacturer had promised to refund the money. About 11 o'clock Mr. Wichert went on the making floor and in a rage informed the shoemakers, if they did not go to work, to get out of the factory, call at the office, get their money and pack up their tools. All the shoemakers, numbering 175, walked out and held a meeting in a hall, corner of Pacific street and Troy avenue. They telephoned for the officers of the General Council of Shoeworkers attached to the S. T & L. A., requesting them to come over to assist them in their trouble.

Monday afternoon the officers of the General Council attended their meeting, and on hearing their grievances promised them all the assistance possible, advised them to stand firm and resist the 5 per cent reduction.

The meeting then decided to declare a strike in the shop and not return until Wichert had struck out the 5 per cent clause. They also repudiated the Independent Union.

The finishing department and a number of the fitting department are also in rebellion against the dastardly act of the manufacturer and fakirs.

During the day it was laughable to see the grievance committee of the factory, which is composed of the leading lights of the Independent Union trying to console Mr. Wichert and pormising him all kinds of aid to down the rebellious shoemakers for not submitting to be ensiaved under the 5 per cent rule, but it could be seen that Mr. Wichert was rather disgusted at their actions.

There is considerable excitment among the shoeworkers of New York and vicinity, caused by the newest and most up-to-date scheme of the shoe factory owners to keep their workers quiet and submissive slaves.

This latest plan is to have all those who work for the manufacturers of shoes, sign an agreement to allow the bosses to hold back five per cent. of their wages each week for a year. At the expiration of the year those who have worked the year will receive 6 per cent interest on the amount held out of their pay. This is a beautiful scheme to keep the men quiet for a year, and is practically putting them under bonds to accept any wages and any hours for a year.

The shoeworkers all over the greater city are discussing the matter and saying what they think of the scheme in no mild way. All of them denounce it and are up in arms over the situation.

As usual when such schemes are sprung they are sprung by the "Labor Lieutenants" of the bosses, the Labor Fakirs of the Organized Scabbery. That is true in this instance, as a recital of facts will show.

In Wichert & Gardner's shoe factory, in Brooklyn, all the employes are on Thursday to be asked to sign an agreement by the firm, to allow the firm to withhold from each week's wages 5 per cent., which 5 per cent. is to be credited to the account of the employe and when it reaches the sum of $25 in the case of men, and $15 in the case of women, it shall draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent. If, on the other hand, the money so withheld should not reach the amount specified, then no interest will be paid. In any event the interest will not be paid unless the one receiving the interest has worked a year for the firm.

The employes of Wickert & Gardner are members of the Independent Union of Shoeworkers, and thereon hangs a tale.

This "independent" union is controlled by one Smith, an owner of considerable property in New Jersey. He is the "leader" of the union, and its father. The union does not belong to the National Boot & Shoeworkers' Union, but is of the same calibre, a pure and simple one.

Previous to April, 1898, those now members of the "independent" union belonged to the General Council of Shoeworkers, attached to the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Smith, an owner of property, was in the union for what he could get out of it. He cared naught for the workers, except as something to be worked, and, necessarily, he was opposed to the S. T. & L. A., but his opposition was fruitless until in April, 1898, at a meeting in Cooper Union, a pseudo Socialist named Furman, during the course of some remarks, made some foolish and unnecessary allusions to the American flag and soldiers. Thereupon Mr. Smith became very patriotic and declared that as an American citizen he could not stand for any such "traitorism," and no more would he belong to a Socialist union. He appealed to the spirit of alleged patriotism and love of country among the members of his union and got them to withdraw from the S. T. & L. A. His "patriotism" becomes all the more lovely when the fact is known that while he was preaching patriotism to the shoeworkers, he was at the same time preparing to put $300 into the organization called by the press, who exposed it in no easy manner, "The Cormorants." This organization was to hire a band of men and send them in the rear of the American army of invasion in Cuba, to buy up and grab the property of the widows and orphans of the Cubans. Of course it was understood that the "camp followers" were to catch the unwary off their guard and get them to sell for a song. He, Smith, desisted from his purpose only upon the exposure in the press of the beautiful "band of patriots" who were starting out to skin the Cubans.

Among those who joined Smith in his scheme to withdraw the union, were also the sweaters or padrones, who took contracts from the bosses and then put men to work fulfilling the contracts at starvation wages. This form of robbery had been abolished at the convention of the General Council of Shoeworkers in 1897 and of course those gentry did not want to belong to the real union. They would rather have an "independent" union which they could work. Another element that assisted Smith, were those whom the bosses had used to break strikes, and who were under fines ranging from $25 to $100 for scabbing.

In April, 1899, the Independent Union presented a scale of prices to Wichert and Gardner which they refused to sign, and a strike followed which lasted about a week and resulted in a compromise. The men had hardly returned to work when they discovered that the price-list adopted was actually less than the one in operation before the strike. Another strike took place This strike resulted in another compromise, but with more advantages for the employees. It was found that the list signed at first by the firm was not the original list as adopted by the union. On Smith being asked what he did with the original, he said he had torn it up. Smith carried on the negotiations and was given charge of the list to be presented.

During 1900 the firm has repeatedly tried to dodge the agreement but has each time it dodged, been compelled to live up to it. In the latter part of 1900 the new lasting machine for "turns," has been introduced and under the price set by Smith and the grievance committee the men found they were losing from six to eight dollars per week on the machine and were also compeled to work harder than before the machines were introduced. The lasters and second lasters objected to the lowered wages and harder work and asked that a shop meeting be called to fix a price.

Smith at first refused but upon a threat from the "turn" men to strike, whether the other workers did or did not, Smith was finally compelled to fix a new price.

The firm then worked the "patriotic" racket by telling the machine men and those who backed up Smith, that they were fools to jeopardize themselves by helping "dirty Jews and Dagos," and suggested that a plan be adopted whereby the constant striking could be stopped.

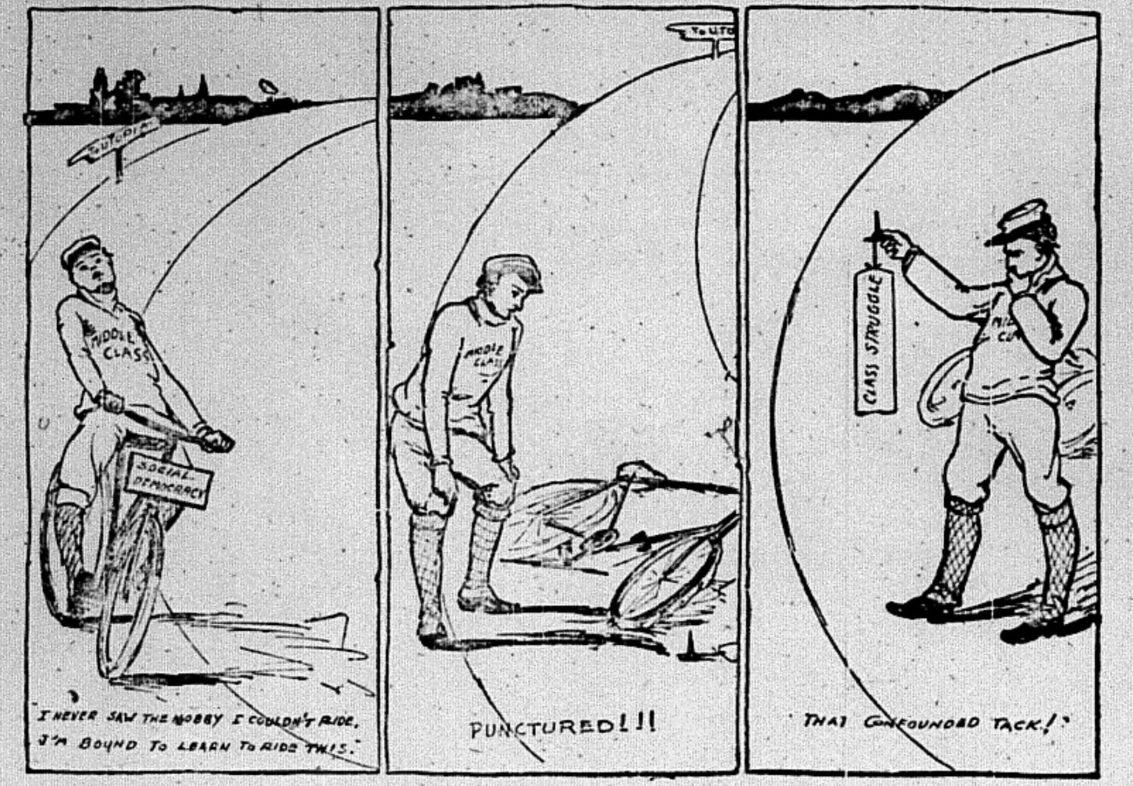
The "plan" has developed into the system described above of withholding five per cent. of each week's wages. When the "plan" was first presented to the shop's crew they turned it down. The firm continued to agitate the matter and on Saturday, February 9th, Smith appeared at the meeting of the shop's crew, together with Griffin, ex-president of the union, Mills, a machine man, and two or three others. Smith delivered a speech upon the conditions prevailing among the workers, said it was impossible to fight the machinery people, who had millions and advised the acceptance of the "plan" presented by the firm. He also informed the employees that if they didn't accept it, then the firm would discharge all its hands and get a new crew. Griffin, who was presented with a gold watch by the shop's crew last year, also advocated the "plan." Upon a vote being taken all but two voted to accept the scheme. Griffin arose and wanted to know who had "dared vote against the motion?" One of the two rose and said: "I did. What are you going to do about it?" Griffin didn't do or say anything about it.

Since the 9th the members of the shop's crew have been doing considerable thinking and don't feel so enthusiastic over the scheme as they did. They are beginning to understand that it is a plan of the boss to tie their hands and prevent any action in their interest for a year, and that Smith et al. are the agents of the bosses.

Sale of Danish West Indies.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 25.—A satisfactory understanding has been reached by the conferrees of the ministry and the financial committee of the Rigsdag regarding the sale of the Danish West Indies. The result, it is understood, will shortly be communicated to the Washington government in such form as is thought here will prove acceptable.

The Danish proposal, it is expected, will include some new suggestions, but nothing, it is stated, calculated to defeat the conclusion of the convention.


SOCIAL DEMOCRACY
MIDDLE CLASS
I NEVER SAW THE HOBBY I COULDN'T RIDE. I'M BOUND TO LEARN TO RIDE THIS.
PUNCTURED!!!
CLASS STRUGGLE
THAT CONFOUNDED TACK!

THAT UNSUPPRESSIBLE CLASS STRUGGLE.

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF AMERICA TO THE SCHEMERS, VISIONARIES AND DESERTERS, IN BOTH EUROPE AND AMERICA.

ITALIANS FIRM.

The General Vote of the Italian Sections Overwhelming for the S. L. P.

As stated in these columns a few weeks ago, a general vote of the Italian Sections of the S. L. P. was ordered on the question whether to remain with the S. L. P., or "stay neutral"; and as stated at the time, the vote would be a squelcher to the Kangaroo intriguer from Springfield, Mass., who schemed to padrone his countrymen. The vote is now in. It is published in "Il Proletario," the Italian organ of the S. L. P., and is as follows: 221 to stay with the S. L. P., 31 to "stay neutral."

The vote in detail is: For the S. L. P., Blythedale, Pa., 22; Newark, N. J., 18; Barre, Vt., 46; New York (1), 16; New York (2), 22; W. Berlin, Vt., 18; Yohoghany, Pa., 63; Greenock, Pa., 18; W. Hoboken, N. J., 2. For "neutrality," Paterson, N. J., 10; W. Berlin, Vt., 2; W. Hoboken, N. J., 19.

The following letter from Dino Rondani—now a Socialist member of the Italian Parliament, and who, before returning home to fill his place, was active in the work of propaganda among the Italian workingmen in this country—, written to Camillo Cianfarra, the Editor of "Il Proletario," appears in the same issue of the paper. The letter is in answer to a communication from Cianfarra stating the situation here and foreshadowing the general vote that would be called for. Rondani says:

"The work that has devolved upon me during these last few months deprives me of the time to thoroughly deal with the question. I expect to see the Italian Sections of the S. L. P. remain loyal to the decisions of the Party's National Convention, held in New York. It is with us a question of loyalty. But apart from that, the DAILY PEOPLE represents the current that corresponds with the special conditions in North America. Let us remain loyal to that ENEGETIC POLICY, and soon will our Party experience great growth in the American Republic. Don't let there be any feeling of discouragement by reason of the modest numerical results that we yet have in the elections. At present, the question is clearness of principle, of policy and of aims. The rest is bound to follow later."

DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL

Concert Programme for March 17th

The following is the programme of concert to be rendered by the New York Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Nahan Franko at Grand Central Palace on Sunday afternoon, March 17th for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE:

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT.

1. Overture "Freischuetz"—Weber.
2. Fantasia, "Faust"—Gounod.
3. Introduction Act III. "Lohengrin"—Wagner.
4. Hungarian Dances—Brahms.
5. Largo—Handel.
   Violin Solo—Mr. Nahan Franko.
6. Overture "Willam Tell"—Rossini.
7. Salut S'Amour.
8. Prelude to "Meistersinger"—Wagner.
9. Waltz "Hochzeits Klaenge" — Strauss.
10. Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2.—Liszt.
11. March "Tannhaeuser"—Wagner.

S. L. P. ASSESSOR ELECTED.

William Adams Beats the Capitalist Combination.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 21.—At the Spring Election held in Wilmerding Borough on February 19, William Adams, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Assessor in the First Election District, was elected, his vote 292. Citizens' candidate 216; Republican 172. Total S. L. P. vote in the borough, 755.

SAN ANTONIO ELECTION.

S. L. P. Firm, S. D. P. Grows Like the Cow's Tail, Downward.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 11.—At the municipal election held here on February 11 the Socialist Labor Party candidates for aldermen at large polled the following vote:

Edmund Bellinger	72
Chas. Werner	79
J. V. Kendall	68
Carl Spaar	80

The Social Democratic Party candidates polled as follows:

C. F. Kelser	34
L. B. Williams	32
J. W. Sesfield	37

In the sixth ward we had no candidate. The Social Democratic Party candidate J. W. Elam polled 41 votes. In the seventh ward the Social Democratic party had no candidate. C. J. Pollard, the S. L. P. candidate, polled 29 votes.

The S. L. P. more han held its own, while the jellyfish organization known as the S. D. P., with a middle class platform hardly mustered a corporal's guard. Previous to the last national election they boasted of the number of members, but according to their vote at the municipal election most of the members must have had a leave of absence, or dropped their membership. Our membership is twenty-five. The S. L. P. vote and the insignificance of the S. D. P. is making the local fakirs howl.

MOTHER GOOSE IN CHARGE.

"Volkszeitung" Social Democrats Electrified by Her Bourgeois Gabble.

The dying "Volkszeitung" had a celebration at the Grand Central Palace last Friday to raise money to enable it to keep its head above water, and stem the tide of its losses due to its being extensively repudiated by the awakening German workingmen. The celebration reflected the status of the "cause." It was not one third what it used to be two years ago, it was noticeably weaker than it was last time, after the paper began to be found out, and was repudiated by the Socialist Labor Party.

The feature of the occasion was a speech delivered by "Mother Jones," an old woman, who is used by the Organized Scabbery of the United Mine Workers to snatch dues from the rank and file, and the added feature was the tumultuous applause that she received when she said:

"Socialism is too big to be restricted to a class movement."

The "Volkszeitung" and its followers are the Kangaroo Social Democracy of this State. The choice of the woman as speaker; her repudiation of the class struggle; and the warm reception accorded to her words tell the whole tale.

The Social Democracy is a Mother Goose affair with which to wheedle pennies from the workers, and boodle from the middle class for the purpose, if possible, to queer the Socialist Movement of the land.

BREAKING AWAY.

Dallas, Texas, Workmen Join the S. T & L. A.

Class-consciousness is rapidly awakening among the rank and file of the pure and simple unions. Dallas, Texas unions are now experiencing the result of that awakening much to the horror of the Organized Scabbery. What has been developed there is a stirring in many more of the unions throughout the country.

We present herewith the letter of resignation of the assistant organizer of the A. F. of L. for Dallas and vicinity.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 12, 1901.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir—I herewith surrender to you the commission given me last July as assistant organized for Dallas and vicinity, for the A. F. of L.

In thus returning my commission, I deem it just to you and to organized Labor as well as to myself, to state some of the reasons that constrain me to sever my connection in official capacity with the A. F. of L.

I am no longer in harmony with the Trades Union organization of the A. F. of L., conducted as a "pure and simple" economic organization, to the exclusion of the political feature which in conjunction with economic organization alone can bring present amelioration and final emancipation of the working class.

I am convinced of this fact both by inductive reasoning, and by observation and experience during my close relationship with organized labor in the past. Pure and simpledom may have fulfilled its purpose in the years that are gone, but the advent of the concentration of capital in the ownership of the means of large production, together with the fact that capitalism has intrenched itself behind every possible barricade of legal statutes created for the protection of the capitalist class as against the interest of the workers of the world compels moral centralization to adjust itself to the new politico-economico conditions. The pure and simple Trades Union is inadequate to solve the problem that confronts the working man. The Trade Union does not insure to the organized worker even temporary amelioration. Steam driven, time saving and labor saving machinery have displaced an army of laborers who are compelled by necessity to work or starve, so that every strike results in defeat and lowering of the standard of living in the domestic life of the working class.

I have come to understand that there is a mighty struggle between classes that have absolutely no interests in common—I mean between the producting class and the parasite class; between the workers and idlers; between the skinned and the skinners, the robbed and the robbers. I understand, too, that this trouble cannot be divested of its political side because the class struggle is a political struggle.

The pure and simple Labor Union has been made the exploiting ground of fakirs and skates with aspirations to office in the capitalist parties or directly in the pay of those parties, and the organizations of labor have thus been rendered ineffective by the capitalists either taking control of them through their lieutenants in the unions or where this measure fails, by falling upon them with the combined forces of police, militia and judiciary whenever the workingmen take the field in the economic struggle between the two.

Workingmen's organizations must adjust themselves to the conditions in their plan of campaign in the class struggle against militant capitalism. The political and the economic struggle are inseperably complements. The latter requires political rights and powers to be successfully conducted. These powers must be achieved by the class conscious working class, wrung from the hands of the capitalists.

The workingmen are coming to understand that all legislation is class legislation, and is inevitably in the interest of, and protective to the class in power. To-day capitalism is in the political saddle and is riding industry to death. Unless organized labor shall wrest the weapon of the capitalist class away from them—the law making power—and make the government subservant to its own interest, thus obliterating class lines and instituting the Socialist Commonwealth, the economic condition of Labor must ever grow more hopeless.

Labor is more and more rapidly becoming enlightened on the matter of economics. Locally the erstwhile most conscientious workers who have spent their lives and money and effort in the cause of Labor organization, have announced their withdrawel from active, official interest in an organization that is so far dominated by capitalism that it refuses to allow political economy in its relation to industrialism to be discussed in its deliberative meetings. They have withdrawn to devote their energies to the building up of the Socialist Labor Party and its economic complementary organization—the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. With this movement I, too, have cast my lot, believing that my action thus subserves the best interests of my compatriots in the army of Labor.

I said the A. F. of L. refuses to permit the discussion of political economy in its union meetings; but it invariably is so "fixed" that when "open meetings" are held the Democratic or Republican fakirs are given free privilege to exploit the meeting for capitalist votes, and preach the false doctrine that "the interests of labor and capital are one." And I have known Labor organizations right here in Dallas endorse capitalist candidates for office and the Labor "skate" to get his "price," while the rank and file were convinced they had endorsed a "friend to Labor."

I believe in organized labor and I believe in striking for its rights; but I believe such organization should unify politics and economics, and that the strike should be Labor's class conscious solidarity at the ballot box. This the pure and simple union refuses to do, and I cannot consistently assist in conducting its affairs. W. B. COURTNEY.

JUNKET TRIP FOR GOMPERS.

Will Escape Inclement Season by Going to Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23. — At today's session of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor President Gompers submitted the text of a letter addressed to the workingmen of Porto Rico, which was approved and ordered to be forwarded. The letter says:

"It is our duty as organized workers of the United States to aid to the fullest extent of our ability in the organization of our felelw workers of Porto Rico and their full affiliation with the workers of the United States. We have requested all our National and international unions in the United States to have their constitutions, reading and other printed matter translated into the Spanish language, printed, published and distributed among all the Spanish speaking workingmen.

"If we here realize that organization is good and essential for the promotion of the wage workers interests and beneficent for all people, you also must come to the conclusion that the workers of America, no matter where they may be located, should unite and federate their interests, and thus make common cause for the abolition of such wrongs which may exist and the attainment of such rights to which we are all entitled.

"With this object in view we freely ask that you correspond with this office on any matter of interest to Porto Rican workmen or in any way which will bring about their organization and their attachment as unions to their respective national or international organization, or where such do not exist, directly to the American Federation of Labor."

The letter suggests that the Porto Rican organizations recommend names of volunteer organizers, and says the Federation may authorize a commission to go to Porto Rico at an early date. It is signed by President Gompers.

It was decided that President Gompers be authorized to visit Porto Rico and make an investigation and report on the conditions found there; that he be authorized to appoint an organizer to accompany him and, if necessary, to remain on the island.

Colored Miners in Battle.

FLORENCE, Colo., Feb. 25. — As foreshadowed in communications to the DAILY PEOPLE the coal miners under the management of the labor fakirs of the United Mine Workers have been led to disaster.

A battle between strikers and non-union coal miners is reported to be in progress at the Bear Gulch mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

It is said that several have been shot to death, but particulars cannot be had until later.

Two hundred miners who arrived from the East this afternoon have been escorted toward the mines by several deputy sheriffs.

THE WORK GOES ON.

GREAT EFFORTS BEING MADE FOR THE DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

An Excellent Programme to Be Furnished—Presents Coming From All Quarters—Party Members Striving Hard to Make the Event a Memorable One.

The best concert of the season will be that given on March 17th in Grand Central Palace. The Socialist Labor Party sections for miles around are to run excursions to the city on that day, in order that they may take advantage of it, and also join in the general jubilation over the successful founding of our official organ, the DAILY PEOPLE.

The working class appreciates good music, but it very seldom happens that the workers can attend a good concert because of the prohibitive prices charged for admission. At the DAILY PEOPLE festival, on the contrary, the price of admission will be only twenty-five cents, with ten cents for a hat check. This gives to everyone an opportunity to attend, and enjoy themselves to the limit. It is an opportunity without an equal, and all should take advantage of it.

The sections should not forget that it is necessary to assist in making this affair the greatest ever run in the interest of the DAILY PEOPLE. On March 17th there will be gotten out the largest edition and the largest number of the DAILY PEOPLE we have yet published. It will be filled with the best possible matter of interest to Socialists, and it will be excellent propaganda material. Thousands of copies will go to every city, so its value as an advertising medium cannot be overestimated.

For this reason each party member should resolve himself into an advertising soliciter and start the work of collection. Go to those business men with whom you deal present the case to them, and see that you obtain their advertisement. The price will be only one dollar an inch, single column, and at this price any person can take space.

The work of collecting advertisements should be pushed to the utmost limit. Every inch counts, and every one obtained means so much additional strength to the striking arm of the Socialist Labor Party. Don't be afraid to approach business men. You have more to offer them than is possessed by any other paper. The DAILY PEOPLE of March 17th will be the greatest advertising medium ever published. See that you do justice to it, by sending in advertisements from every dealer in your vicinity.

The party members in New York are already hard at work on the project. Yet there is more to be done, and there should be no let up to the work. Every one must take part in it. There is not a single person who cannot obtain a few firms to purchase space, and if each does his duty the result will be a complete success of our undertaking.

Remember the price is only one dollar an inch, single column. Commence with it at once, and continue it until the paper is ready to go to press.

The matter of presents should not be overlooked. The articles which are sent in to the Ladies' Auxiliary are disposed of, and the money derived from this source is always great. If you have anything you can contribute, send it in. Sections should work in this respect and collect as many presents as possible. Forward them to Miss Katie Pryor, 2-6 New Reade street. Advertisements should be forwarded directly to the DAILY PEOPLE.

The concert will be given by the New York Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of the famous Nahan Franko. This is by all odds the best instrumental organization in the city, and on this occasion there will be present every instrument that goes to make a full orchestra. It will be complete in every respect, and an excellent programme will be rendered.

Then there will be a vaudeville programme that for completeness and richness can find no equal in any of the New York variety houses. The pick of all the artists will take part, and they will furnish an entertainment that cannot but please young and old. Yet this show, good as it will be, is only a small part of the entertainment to be furnished on that memorable day.

The grand civic ball will occur after the vaudeville entertainment. Those who love dancing, or who delight in watching the sinuous evolutions of those who dance, will have an excellent opportunity to enjoy themselves to the utmost.

If you wish tickets, send to L. Abelson, 2-6 New Reade street.

If you have presents for the fair, send them to Miss Katie Pryor, 2-6 New Reade street.

Above all, work on the matter of advertisements. The price is only one dollar an inch, single column. Forward these direct to the DAILY PEOPLE.

Push the work onward!

HUSH MONEY

PAID TO THE "VOLKSZEITUNG" BY ORGANIZED SCABBERY.

Inside Light From German International Type No. 7—How Its Proprietors Run Things at the Expense of the Out of Work — Those of Its Members, Who Themselves or Whose Wives Are Employed by the "Volkzeitung," Pull the Union's Legs For "The Cause," the Wages Due Them by the Dying "Volkszeitung."

The German-American Typographical Union No. 7, of New York, appropriated at its last general annual meeting $250 for the "Volkszeitung."

That, certainly, is a notable act, when it is considered that the German compositors have been anything but friendly to the "Volkszeitung" during the last few years.

Why this sudden change? It is easily explained when the fact is taken into consideration that the motion to take from the table a previously tabled request from the Board of Directors of the "Volkszeitung" for financial assistance proceeded from the "Volkszeitung" compositors, so that these Genossen may not be compelled to be continually bled in the shape of contributions towards the lawsuits that the "Volkszeitung" has on its hands; moreover, their wages were unpaid, and they fell back upon the union, under pretext of "helping the Cause."

Thus, in the true sense of the word, Typographia No. 7 dedicated these $250 first of all, to the interests of the working class. In return for this, the paper is expected henceforth to behave more decently than during the previous two years, and not to aid the opposition, but the interests of the dapper "Me-too" Gennosse Doelle and his companions.

Noteworthy was the argument in favor of the motion to grant the $250. Gennosse Lindner, a compositor on the "Volkszeitung" said that the "Volkszeitung" was now emancipated from the De Leon clique, and now travelled a different path; the paper was again that which it should be, a paper devoted to the interests of the trade unions, and especially of Typographia No. 7.

The Washerwoman and hysterical messenger lass Jann also indulged in wonderful capers and ranted on the evil-producing De Leon; he screeched like a cracked phonograph a psalm in favor of the "Volkszeitung," and its altered attitude towards pure and simple trades unions.

Let us now look at the matter and this gentleman a little closer.

What was the particular misdemeanor committed by the "Volkszeitung," under the pressure of the "De Leon clique," on account of which the paper fell under the wrath, and thereby, under the ban of the wire pullers of No. 7?

Typograhpia No. 7, like all pure and simple unions, has its own clique of aristocrats, who suppress all opposition to them with an iron hand, and who recoil before no means whereby they may silence an opponent. Draconian measures of repression are used by them to this day against opponents. And these opponents are wholly lost if they happen to be of the unemployed. They are Pariahs.

A former member of Typographia No. 7, Hoching, had, about three years ago, an altercation with one of the officers, and, due to the unspeakable conduct of the officer, it came to blows. The trouble arose in the saloon in which Typographia No. 7 formerly kept its office for the unemployed. Accordingly, the matter was purely private. Nevertheless, Hoching was summoned on account of this, before the Executive of the union. As he paid no attention to this summons, he was suspended for four weeks for "contempt of court;" that is to say, for the term of four weeks the man could obtain no out of work benefit, and was excluded from even visiting the Bureau of the Unemployed, which was equivalent to prevent from taking work that might be offered him.

True enough, this occurrence was mentioned in the "Volkszeitung," though not by the present editor, Schlueter, nor was it branded as it properly should have been.

The proprietors of Typographia No. 7 nevertheless were indignant at this "indiscretion" committed by the "Volkszeitung," and seeing that many another occurrence was exposed through correspondence, that appeared under assumed signatures, the wrath of the leading spirits of this "exemplary" union knew no bounds.

Doelle, employed at the time on the "Volkszeitung" as the second foreman, and the compositor Lindner, violently shot off their mouths at that time against the editorial staff of the "Volkszeitung," and also against the writer of another communication. The worthy proprietors of Typographia No. 7 declared it an act of cowardice to attack so honorable a body as theirs with anonymous letters; as though these gentlemen had ever been choice in the weapons they used against others. Against such a clique no member of the union dares to proceed openly. If he does, he is lost. The clique controls the distribution of work; anyone known to be in opposition loses his rights on the spot.

At present it is impossible to get into the "Volkszeitung" even the slightest criticism of the evil conditions that reign in Typographia No 7. The parasite crew that runs the paper, and that has it in its power to patronize some at the cost of other members, has reached such a point of high-handedness that even elements, formerly quite indifferent, are beginning to reflect.

The grant of $250 is essentially hush money; it is a contribution to the corruption fund of the "Volkszeitung."

The charge having been once raised against Typograhpia No. 7, that it treated its unemployed shabbily, a committee was elected on the spot to prove what large amounts of money were paid out to its unemployed during the year. This committee, however, was careful to suppress the fact that a large part of that sum consisted of loans that had to be returned. It may sound odd that members of a union, who pay dues for the purpose of being supported when out of work, should, when out of work, receive only a loan. What, however, will the readers of the DAILY PEOPLE say when we tell them that a certain Solomon Becker (until last week President of No. 7), openly declared at a meeting that he would be ashamed to accept such charity as this out-of-work benefit?

What are the unemployed of No. 7 expected to do in return for this charity? They are compelled to report every day at the Bureau of the Unemployed; there they must wait until they get work. To-day, when the unemployed are so numerous and business is so slack, it takes months sometimes before one succeeds in getting work for a day, or a few days. Now then, it may happen that a beloved colleague commits an "error of diet," i. e., gets drunk. In order to keep his place he may put on a substitute. The first one on the list is compelled to accept any job offered. It may happen that the first one on the list also does not feel well, as would be natural with men living on an out-of-work diet. If he refused the job for a day or a night then the man in charge of the office has the right to suspend him for six weeks. That means—SIX WEEKS WITHOUT OUT-OF-WORK BENEFIT AND WITHOUT PERMISSION TO ACCEPT ANY OTHER JOB.

The former foreman of the "Volkszeitung," a "fine gentleman," named Flugrath, was dismissed by the paper. Typographia No. 7 made several efforts to reinstate him. A man who had "deserved so well" of his colleagues and fellow men could not be expected to go to the Bureau of the Unemployed. Moreover, the gentleman was positively in dire straits. With a weekly salary of only twenty-seven dollars the poor man could not possibly live. He had to get a side source of income. A restaurant, conducted by his wife, helped out somewhat, but that was not yet enough. Mr. Flugrath was compelled to sing once a week in a Synagogue, for pay, of course. Besides that, he is always ready to sing a solo when the accompaniment is played in cash. Moreover, Mr. Flugrath is also the financial secretary of the union, a salaried post. Accordingly, the side income of this genuine unionist amounted to at least four times as much as the benefit which an unemployed member receives. Such a poor devil cannot be allowed to remain out of work. Accordingly, Mr. Flugrath was given a job immediately, contrary to all the rules of Typographia No. 7.

Take another instance. A certain Foernsler, being tired of America, made a trip to the old home. After a year, the young man, having tired of Europe, returned to New Yohk. Two weeks after his admission to Typographia No. 7, this identical Foernsler had another permanent job while other members as capable as himself, were held down for more than three and four years to the miserable job of "subs."

Now let us describe, in a rapid sketch, two of the principal adversaries of "De Leonism,"—Messrs. Jann and Lindner. Neither of them could have made a living without the union. This will be proved with material taken from the documents issued by the one against the other.

When Mr. Jann was secretary of the board of directors of the "Volkszeitung" he was commissioned to inform Lindner, who was employed on that paper, that he would be discharged if his, Lindner's, work did not improve. But the said Jann had been dropped from the "German Herold" for incompetence as a compositor; when he tried to go to work he found his place taken by another. Jann took care, at that time, not to lodge a complaint with the union against unjustifiable discharge. Later the same Jann was constantly in danger of discharge for incompetency. But this precious unionist had joined the clique that took him under its wings. Now this man has a relatively brilliant position on the "Morgen Journal." He has $21 a week with 40 hours work. He never before could earn that much in nine days. But despite these $21, Jann has not yet enough. His wife must earn a side revenue by taking in washing. And for whom does she wash? She washes the towels used in the office and composing room of the "Volkszeitung!" Hence Jann's anxiety that the union donate the money to the "Volkszeitung."

These are the men who are up in arms against De Leonism and pull the leg of the union for support of themselves. The corruption in Typographia No. 7 cries to heaven. Down with the clique and all Organized Scabbery! JUNIUS.

New York, Feb. 22.

The "Workers' Republic."

We learn that the newly formed "Workers' Publishing Company" have taken over the business of printing and publishing the "Workers' Republic, the official organ of the Irish Socialist Republican Party. For some time back the journal in question has been produced by the voluntary labor of the members of the Dublin branch of that body, and has in consequence appeared after a somewhat irregular fashion, but is now established on a strickly business basis, and will, we understand, be published regularly on the first Saturday of every month.

It will be a twelve page paper, and each issue will contain besides its usual features, a complete work on Socialism which will afterwards be published in pamphlet form. The price of the paper will be one penny per copy, or two shillings per annum, post free to any part of the Postal Union. Address, 138 Upper Abbey street, Dublin, Ireland.

Reactionary "Socialists."

BADEN, Feb. 26.—The general assembly of the German Kangaroos, in session here, has unanimously resolved to accept in the future vice-presidencies in the Reichstag and the Diets and to attend receptions by monarchs.

They will not give up their present theoretical campaign, but will hereafter devote more of their time to "practical" accomplishments.

ARID LANDS.

THE LATEST GRAB SCHEME ON THE TAPIS IN CONGRESS.

Senator Stewart and Representative Newlands Now Trying on the Arid Lands the Bunco Game They Played on Silver—This Time They Appear as the Paladins, Not of Labor Only, But of the Indians Also.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—The Indian is our ward. "Ward" sounds a good deal better than to call him our "Pariah." But to understand things, the right terms must be used. The Indian is a Pariah among us, and a good deal more. He is held down, degraded and made the source of a living by the old hack politician. Now this Indian is to be put to a new use. To fully appreciate what that use is, I must add right here that the "beloved workingman" is now coupled to the Indian, and the two are to be driven like a team. Out of love for the Indian and out of love for the workingman a big grab, not quite as big as some others, is now being pushed in Congress. The grab goes by the name of "reclaiming arid lands."

That the arid lands ought to be reclaimed no one questions. The how is the point. Around this point everything turns. Backed by Senator Stewart of Nevada and Representative Newland, also of Nevada, a lobby, said by experts to be the most elaborate ever gotten up, is at work to cause the reclamation of the arid lands to be undertaken in such way as to place from three to four millions in the hands of the schemers. Stewart and Newland are old hands at getting up lobbies and at "bringing pressure to bear upon Congress through the medium of "popular declarations by the masses." As silverites, some twelve years ago, these same gentlemen were adepts at securing, for very trifling consideration, resolutions "in favor of silver" from Labor Organizations, and expressions "in favor of silver" from impecunious or accomodating papers. The same mill is now at work, only more extensively. The gentlemen are securing from Labor Organizations resolutions in favor of their "arid land plan" in language that discribes, even more floridly than the "pro-silver resolutions" did of old, the tremendous advantages that would accrue to Labor therefrom, and Mr. Newlands is getting ready to dump them in the House, while Senator Stewart is already dumping upon the Senate the "endorsements by the press" in batches of two or three hundred at a time. Simultaneous therewith the "Indian" sympathy racket is being played; and everybody who can be fooled into believing that a good deed to the Indian is possible through the Stewarts and Newlandses is induced to add his (especially her) steam to the Stewart-Newlands arid land lobby.

I imagine I hear readers of the DAILY PEOPLE say: "Indians! how do they manage to rope in the Indian? That they should play off as 'friend of Labor' is nothing new, or surprising. But the Indians!" I am not surprised at such wonderment. And yet the fact is true, and funny 'tis, 'tis true. It is done this way.

Out in Nevada, located along the lower part of the Gila river, are three Indian tribes: the Pimas, Maricopas and Papago. The first, from time immemorial, the last two, for many a generation, have been irrigating Indians, supporting themselves largely by agriculture under irrigation. White settlers along the upper portion of the river have diverted the water for purposes of irrigation. The result has been that these Indians have been deprived largely of the water which they formerly used. There is not enough water there now available to irrigate their reservation sufficiently so that all of them can be employed in farming by reason of such irrigation. This is the way the Indian "comes in," and is made to join "Brother Labor" as twin pretexts for the labor and humanity-grinding Stewarts and Newlandses to capture a plum.

Under the pretence of "humanity towards the Indians," an amendment was introduced in the Senate to the Indian appropriation bill. This amendment looks as innocent as a sleeping babe in its mother's arms. In point of fact, the amendment is to the Stewart-Newlands arid-land-irrigation grab what the "Sherman Act" was to the "free and unlimited coinage of silver" movement. It was an entering wedge. It was to construct a dam and reservoir near San Carlos, Arizona, 130 miles long "for the purpose of supplying the Indians with water;" cost—all the way from two to four millions.

In the debate it developed that, not the Indians, but land grabbers of arid lands nearby were to be the real beneficiaries—if the dam was ever built. In the Senate, Mr. Stewart half dropped the mask and braced himself up by declairing that the plan was not to be in the interest of the Indians only, but in the interest of the workingman as well!

Who does not recognize in these words the ring of the old song for silver by silver barons, who shot their miners down, only improved at this season by introducing the pauper ward of the Nation, the Indian, as a particular subject for the charitable purposes of these buccaneers?

At any rate the affair is not without significance. The fetching in of the Indian, as one of the poor fellows who are to be benefitted, throws light upon the opinion that the Stewarts and Newlandses have of the workingman; the fetching in of the workingman throws light upon what the Indian has to expect. The two—workingman and Indian—are hitched together for the Stewarts and Newlandses to ride.

In the Senate, the 'cute amendment was lost. In the House, the Newlands bill is still pending and the Stewart-Newlands agents are scurrying all over the land, their pockets full of "convincing arguments," to induce the presentation in Labor organizations of resolutions "enthusiastically demanding the passage of the Newlands bill as a measure highly calculated to promote the interests of the workingman," and "calling upon their Congressmen to vote for the bill."

The bill will not pass, I think. But the Indian "sympathy racket," and the "Labor resolution" agitation of this year are expected to furnish a good starting point for next year.

A "JOINT" CONVENTION.

How the Miners Were Sandbagged by the Fakirs.

SHERRODSVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 19.—The following is a summary of the report of the United Mine Workers' delegate to the joint convention of miners and operators held in Columbus last January. The United Mine Workers went into the first convention of the twentieth century, with a blast and flourish of trumpets and a shout of ten cent per ton advance on pick mining on a run of mine bases and thirty per cent advance on day labor, and a differential of seven cents per ton for shooting and loading after the machines.

President Mitchell in his annual report gave the United Mine Workers a grand send off in heralding to the world that the United Mine Workers had won one of the greatest victories in one of the greatest fights that has been waged between capital and labor of late years, the anthracite coal strike of last year.

Now let us see what all the blow and bluster is worth.

When the officers and delegates of the United Mine Workers met the coal operators in joint convention at Columbus, and presented their demands they were met by a counter proposition from the operators of a reduction of ten cents per ton, whereupon, a joint committee of operators and miners was appointed to draw up a scale of prices for the present year.

This committee failed to agree, and a sub-committee was appointed from this committee to try and arrange a scale of prices.

This committee settled for last year's prices and conditions.

But before they submitted the settlement to the joint convention, the miners held a caucus to decide whether they would accept the settlement made by the sub-committee. The miners representative on the sub-committee reported to the caucus that last year's prices and conditions were the very best terms they could get. The operators put in the plea that they could not give an advance in wages, and compete with the operators of West Virginia, notwithstanding the fact that these coal and coke companies had declared dividends for the first eleven months of 1900 of 57.5 per cent.

Now in the light of these facts some of the delegates objected to the settlement, whereupon, the free silver Bryanite Patrick Dolan of Western Pennsylvania, took the floor. He said there are twelve thousand coal miners in my district outside of the pale of the United Mine Workers and there are eighteen thousand more in central Pennsylvania who are not members of the United Mine Workers' organization.

When the question of accepting the settlement made by the committee for last year's prices and conditions came to a vote, there were only twenty-three dissenting voices. The majority voted that it was useless to attempt to strike for an advance with these thirty thousand miners outside of their organization. Thus puncturing President Mitchell's bag of wind in blowing about the great victory which the United Mine Workers' organization had won in the anthracite coal field. It it patent to every observer that the victory gained by the anthracite coal miners was due to the influence brought to bear upon the operators by the Republican administration on the eve of the Presidential election.

The object of the administration being to catch the miners' vote for McKinley.

At the close of the delegates' report the chairman asked for questions or remarks. I took the floor and at the end of half an hour I had aroused the ire of the Republicans (this is a hotbed of Republicanism; the very dogs bark Republicanism). Cries of "Socialism!" "Socialism!" "Out of order!" came from every part of the hall. The chairman, being a Republican, ruled me out of order, which further illustrates the fallacy of boring from within and demonstrated the wisdom of the position taken by the PEOPLE in severing all connections with all organizations whose members don't know enough to use their political strong right arm in defence of and to secure the full product of their labor. But the climax came when this crowd of Republicans passed a resolution to the effect that the settlement made by the delegates and officers of the United Mine Workers at the joint convention held at Columbus, was a grand settlement. A settlement wherein the said miners were defeated in every demand they made.

Oh, ye shades of Mike Devine, look down upon these abject slaves, who passively submit to be robbed out of three fourths of the products of their labor.

FRANCIS HENRY.

Everybody Take Notice!

Sections, Party members, and Locals of the S. T. & L. A. should not forget that the edition of the DAILY PEOPLE for Sunday, March 17, will be the biggest we have ever gotten out. Thousands of copies will go to every State in the Union, and for this reason it will be the best possible advertising medium. In order to make it a success every effort should be put forth to collect advertisements. The price will be only one dollar an inch, and every dollar spent will bring trade to many times that amount. It will be easy to obtain these advertisements in your locality, and every one should begin the work at once. Do not delay, but set out at once. The larger the returns, the more certain will it be that the edition will be a success. Remember, the advertising price is only one dollar an inch.

WESTERN MINERS.

FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE STRIKE AND THE LAY OF THE LAND.

The Men Find Themselves Wholly in the Hands of an Irresponsible Set of Labor Fakirs, Ignorant and Corrupt, Who Play at All Points Into the Hands of the Bosses.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 14.—Have read with much interest the article anent the coal strike in Colorado signed "S. L. P. Miner" and published in the DAILY PEOPLE on February 4. I shall elucidate some features in this contest which may show the utter futility of an economic organization of the pure and simple variety to win out in a struggle of this kind.

When the strike broke out in the northern coalfield, comprising the towns of Louisville, Lafayette, Erie, Marshall, Superior, etc., it was calculated partly on the part of the miner to create a coal famine in Denver as well as in the eastern part of the State up as far as to the main range of the Rockies, thus making the public the arbitrator in forcing the operators to make terms, all the more so as public sentiment is in favor of the striking miners. Denver, on account of its proximity, is its main market, and was to be cut off from its main supply as well as the northeastern part of the State. The Fremont county mining district would take care of Pueblo, Cripple Creek, Victor, etc.; then extending the strike into the southern coalfields as far as New Mexico, thus making the tie-up complete, as far as the aforesaid territory was concerned. With public sympathy in their favor, the miners, in this case might have gained some concessions from the operators But they reckoned without the class-consciousness of the capitalist class and its official, the Sheriff of Huerfano County.

As soon as a coal famine, under such circumstances was imminent at the beginning of the contest, the managers of the different railroads combined with the large coal dealers and established what they called an emergency rate on coal. The rate was low enough to enable them to order coal from any point east as far as Illinois and west as far as Idaho. As a consequence coal was shipped to this State from Utah, Wyoming, Kansas, Missouri and Illinois. Coal trains on Union Pacific Railroad were given the right of way over everything, even over passenger trains. The result was that the coal yards were filled to overflowing in a short time. It must be apparent to everybody, that to fight such a combination with the economic weapons only used by pure and simplers is the height of folly. Only the class-conscious ballot can produce the desired effect.

Now as to the Sheriff of Huerfano county. When the miners of Fremont county walked out, thus closing the mines in that district, John L. Gehr, the district president of the United Mine Workers, went in the southern direction, into Huerfano and Las Animas counties, for the purpose of organizing the bituminous district and then call them out. But here the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company made its stand. Said corporation has been and is the supreme ruler in those counties. It was not willing to surrender without a severe struggle. True to the political tradition of the capitalist class, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company dominates the political destinies of the southern part of the State, or at least as far as their interest extends. Hence the executive, judiciary, as well as the legislative bodies of the different communities in said territory are their creatures, hence their power. This fact is so apparent, that it is a wonder to me that workingmen can be so blind as not to see it and pattern after it. The miners in one of the biggest camps in Huerfano county were called upon to hold an open air meeting. They did not tread on the company's ground, but as soon as they assembled, Sheriff Farr broke out with his deputies, arrested the speaker, smashed some over the heads with his revolver and sent the rest home. This, of course, broke up the organizing trip of John L. Gehr of the United Mine Workers of America.

Now the "fun" commenced. John L. Gehr came straight to Denver, appearing before the Governor of the State, James B. Orman, and prayed for an order to declare martial law in Huerfano county, as the officials of said county would not allow any peaceable assemblage, and otherwise were setting the law at defiance. I do not know what is more wondrous, whether the brazeness of this pure and simple fakir or his ignorance. It was preposterous to imagine that Governor James B. Orman, otherwise known throughout the State as "Pickhandle Jim," should forget himself so far as to betray his own class by ordering a genuine investigation and declare martial law in order to protect the workingmen whose interests are diametrically opposed to his own, he being the main partner of the biggest railroad contractors firm of Orman & Crooke. To receive justice from such a source is just as difficult as to try to convict the Devil of sin and hold the court in Hell.

Of course Mr. Orman kindly consented to furnish redress, and after an expiration of about three weeks he sent the Attorney General to the scene of action to "investigate." This was the last of it. The main witnesses were spirited away. No proof of the allegations could be furnished.

In the meantime the strike wore along. That legislative investigation committee concluded its work a few days ago and will make its report in a day or so. It "investigated" about anything and everything but the right thing. It asked and talked about semi-monthly pay-days, compulsory arbitration or any other kind of arbitration, but never inquired into the property relation of the miner and operator. What it did "bring out" was, that the miner in this State was underpaid, and this fact was known to everyone who had a grain of common sense left. The whole thing was a farce, and the money expended in their junketing thrown away.

The article by "S. L. P. Miner" refers to a speech of Wm. Howell, district organizer of the United Mine Workers, in this district. This man Howell is simply in for what there is in it. (See financial report of convention of U. M. W. of A. recently in Indianapolis.) He is a prostitute, and, like all of that class, wants to be known as such. When the strike was at its height, he picked up his duds and went to Indianapolis to the convention, fooling away his time while he might have been needed here. The strike was near its collapse when the fakir brigade realized that something had to be done to save their prestige and put the blinkers on their fellow workingmen once more. John Mitchell ordered Chas. Duncan to the scene, to conduct the strike and lead the men to victory. Mr. Duncan was received by the Populist-Democratic fusion, as well as "labor" press with the usual blare of trumpets. Whole columns appeared stating how he would "make a settlement" and "fix the corporations." And, how did he settle the strike so far? As far as the big corporations are concerned, namely the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the Northern Coal and Coke Company, I must say that they are just as far from a settlement at present as they were at the beginning. They have not even given his a decent hearing. And why should they? As soon as they deem it fit to open up with imported labor they will do so. The courts will grant the necessary injunctions, and the executive will carry them out,—and that will be the end of it.

As far as the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is concerned, I do not believe they will resort to such means. The statement of that corporations is that their mines in Fremont county comprising the camps of Rockvale, Coal Creek, Brookside, etc., will remain closed until next fall, no matter how settlements may be made in any other part of the State. Their reason for doing so is not far to seek. The miner during the summer will be given plenty of leisure to meditate as to what is better, whether to organize in a pure and simple union or organize in a class-conscious political party such as is represented in the Socialist Labor Party, and strike at the ballot box with the strong political arm. Mr. Duncan is going at it in true fakir style. He is making a settlement with a few small operators, blows it up as a great victory, with the afore-mentioned press as a close second, that gives him a certain amount of prestige, and many a miner as well as others are misled. So far settlements have been made with about a half a dozen so-called independent operators, exclusively in the northern coalfield. The terms of settlement are as follows:

"We, the coal miners of Boulder and Weld counties, State of Colorado, respectfully submit to our employers the following terms upon which we are willing to resume the production of coal, and further agree to continue at work under such terms until the first day of October:

"First—Recognition of committees from and of the organization of the United Mine Workers of America.

"Second—That except in cases of emergency not more than eight hours shall be worked in one day by any mine worker.

Third—That the prices of mining shall be advanced as follows: Ten cents of run of mine per ton of 2,000 pounds, and all day labor to be paid the same wages per day as those prevailing during the year 1900.

"Fourth—That employes in and around mines shall be paid every second Saturday, the employers having the privilege of holding one week's wages in order to facilitate bookkeeping.

"Fifth—Check weighman, shall be allowed at all mines, said check weighman to have the privilege of checking off the wages of the miners a sufficient amount to pay check weighman's wages; also to check off all dues and assessments placed on miners and mine workers and collected through the respective coal companies for which we are working."

It will be noticed that the check-off system is well taken care of. The northern coal field, produces 4,000 tons per day. The Northern Coal and Coke Company produces 3,000, the remaining 1,000 are scattered among a number of independent operators, of whom part have signed the scale. By this it may be seen that the victory is not what it is cracked up to be. It may not be presumed that the small operator did sign the scale for philanthropic purposes, he is as grasping as the big fellows, but as things are shaping themselves, he sees his finish and is trying to save as much out of the wreck as possible. He signs the scale, the miners allow him to resume operation; this brings him in sharp competition with the big fellow who at last may be obliged to buy him out at a fair price.

The Northern Coal and Coke Company will eventually pursue this route and will then be master of the situation. That the last named corporation is quite earnest in their statement that they will not grant the demand of the men may be illustrated by an incident that happened late in the fall, 1898. A strike broke out at that time with the same demands, it dragged along until January, 1899, pressure was brought to bear to submit it to the State Board of Arbitration and abide by its decision. After due investigation and deliberation, said board decided in favor of the miners. The corporation in question abided, stating that they would pay the scale for the month of February as an experiment and see how they would fare. At the close of that month they closed all their mines and kept them in that state till September next when all men went to work at the old scale. Such was the situation up to that time, and I may say without fear of contradiction, such it is to-day. It varies only in some particulars too small to mention. That the two mentioned corporations will control the whole coal output of the region is only a question of time. It is their desire; and as soon as accomplished, they will be master of the situation, and no amount of pure and simple organization nor their tactics will avail anything to hinder them from trampling upon the workingmen at their will. The time that the metalliferous miner will meet with same fate as his brother coal miner not so far distant.

John Hay Hammond, that mining gineer and expert of Idaho and African fame, has this in hand. mission is what they call in the cular to combine the various mining terests into big syndicates, thus elim ing unnecessary expenses and chea ing the cost of product. As soon as complished, war will be declared on union. Should the Western Federati of Miners persist in the same old tact they will of necessity meet the fate as other pure and simple or led organizations where nothing else mains than the Sick and Death feature. It will remain only for a conscious body, such as is der the banner of the S. Party to lead the workin tory and to his emancip speed the day. H. W.

CAPIT L

A Critical Ana

Pro

By Karl Marx.

Translated from the Third German Edition by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling. Edited by Frederick Engels.

The question was on the one hand to exhibit the capitalist mode of production in its historic evolution and its necessity at a given historic period—consequently, also, the necessity of its downfall; but, on the other hand, also, to lay bare its inner character, which still remained a secret. This was done by the discovery of

Surplus Value.

It was shown that appropriation of unpaid labor is the elementary form of capitalist production, and of the exploitation of the laborer which it accomplishes; that the capitalist even when he buys the labor power of his workman at the full value which, as a commodity, it may have in the market, nevertheless knocks out of it more value than he paid for; and that this surplus constitutes in the last instance the sum of the values out of which is heaped up the ever-increasing quantity of capital in the hands of the possessing classes. The genesis of capitalist production, as well as the production of capital, was explained. These two great discoveries:

The Materialist Conception of History, and the Secret of Capitalist Production through Surplus Value,

we owe to Marx. With the Socialism became a Science.—"Development of Socialism from Utopia to Science."

The above quotation from Engels gives a condensed statement of what Marx accomplished in "Capital." The book is divided into eight parts, and for the information of the student we give herewith the subjects treated in each part:

Part I.—Commodities and Money.
Part II.—The Transformation of into Capital.
Part III.—The Productio Surplus Value.
Part IV.—The Producti Surplus Value.
Part V.—The Productio and Relative Surplus Value.
Part VI.—Wages.
Part VII.—The Accumulation of Capital.
Part VIII.—The So-called Primitive Accumulation.

Cloth. 816 Pages. $1.75.

This book should not be purchased unless the purchaser contemplates studying it. Socialism is a science, and "Capital" is its textbook. A science must be studied to be understood; and Marx's "Capital" is not intended for casual reading, but for study.

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WHAT MEANS THIS STRIKE
(IN ITALIAN.)

"What Means This Strike?" has been translated into Italian by Camillo Ciafarra, editor of Il Proletario, with the title: "Il Significato d'uno Sciopero."

During the last two years fifty thousand copies of the English edition "What Means This Strike?" have been sold. The pamphlet is the best one for agitation. Sections should see to it the Italian workingmen obtain copies it.

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THE DOWN GRADE

OF CERTAIN LEADERS AMONG THE EUROPEAN SOCIALISTS.

Desertion of the Class Struggle—The Kautsky Resolution, and the Inevitable Reaction Against Those Who Supported It—Mr. Branting of Sweden and the Peculiar Position He Occupies.

[OUR COURT.]

In an article under this heading, we showed our readers how the Swedish party organs, partly through a letter box answer to "Arbetaren" in the "Folkbladet," partly through an article by Hjalmar Branting in "Social-Demokraten," tried to represent the class conscious American labor movement as standing behind the Swedish Social Democratic movement, which latter was designated as more "progressed" and "practical." We of the S. L. P. were charged with using "hard words," and indirectly with hobbling language of "blood-red phrases." These assertions and charges we held up in their true light, and challenged the practical-politics-party-editors to prove by citations that the S. L. P. is wrong in its position. We used no "harsh words," we reasoned and proved, and for the rest, cited what they had said of us.

Now about a month has passed since answers in the Swedish papers ought to have been due here, but in vain have we searched for such. Something must be KNOWINGLY wrong with them, we commenced to think, or else they should not be so bashful.

No answer, we said. But, pardon, on January 14 there was an item in the "Soc.-D." that certainly has something to do with our position—and it would be a misrepresentation to style THAT bashful. There is nothing in it of the fatherly tone that was found in the other article of Branting, as well as in the letter box answer. The item follows here, with heading and all:

"THE TACTICS OF THE ENRAGED.

"Sanial Throwing Dirt on the European Social Democracy.

"It may be remembered that the American Socialists at the late presidential election were split up into two groups fighting each other. The larger group under Debs and Harriman, is trying to get into communication with the trade union movement, while the cohort of extreme fanatics under the leadership of De Leon, to which we deplore to state also belong a great part of our Swedish comrades in North America, is standing positively hostile to the trade movement of that country.

"That this group should be found on the side of the Guesdists during the struggle of the tactics at the International Congress in Paris, was to be expected. There it was represented by SANIAL, who used the opportunity to revile the Debs and Harriman fraction in a very painful and unpleasant manner.

"Now a few days ago this fanatical sectarian delivered a speech in New York on the European Social Democracy, where he has served up the most unbelievable lies, used abusive language and thrown out insinuations that ought to be branded and put to shame by the Socialist press everywhere. Sanial said, for instance, that Millerand had entered the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry as minister of commerce in order to distribute among his followers 200,000 cigar stores and 100,000 postoffice places. Further, Rothschild is said to support the Socialists and especially the "Petite Republique." "The French Labor Party" was, according to him, the only Socialist organization in France; placed at its side the "intellectuals" and "the Anarchist" Briand were only a big conglomeration, without platform and tactics.

"But not even Kautsky is treated any better. Notwithstanding the benevolent standpoint lately taken by this latter toward the Guesdists in Neue Zeit, his well-known resolutions are characterized as infamous.

"But what mostly infuriates the brilliant American author is that Kautsky talks about the physical and moral regeneracy of the proletariat. Sanial will hear nothing of that. Without a smile he declares it to be "Christian Socialism." As to the German Socialists, these are in his eyes, only a crowd of middle-class people. Our Belgian comrades, who welcomed Sanial most warmly and heartily at Bruxelles, are given to understand, that they compose an "ambitious bureaucracy of co-operative society clerks." Neither are the English Socialists handled any better. They have in their heads "the molasses of the bourgeois."

"So that now there are no more true Socialists left in the world than Guesde, Lafargue, Sanial and De Leon. Which certainly is very much to be regretted."

What we first observe here—exactly as on previous occasions—is that charges are made but not proved, that assertions are indulged in, but nothing is elucidated.

Before we go on to prove this assertion of ours, we want to save from oblivion an incident that will help to place in the right light the position of the Swedish party editors towards the CLASS CONSCIOUS labor movement of this country.

Already at the commencement of last year Swedish comrades in this country had received abundant proofs of the false conception the Swedish party papers had of the standpoint of our party. Still we [illegible] it to be unintentionally done [illegible] thing misleading or wrong was [illegible] of the American labor movement [illegible] and of the S. L. P. in particular, [illegible] charged the offense to THE [illegible] and WRONG SOURCE of [illegible]. Nevertheless, in order to put an end to this, as we thought, UNINTENDED, misrepresentation of particularly our party, the SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALISTIC SOCIETY (Scand. Section, Branch 1, S. L. P., of Greater New York), took the initiative in the sending of an explanation to the "Social Democratic party Executive Board," (Socia. demokratiska partistyrelsen), in Stockholm, Sweden. The explanation was written, made its tour here in the eastern States to six or seven other Swedish party clubs or trade unions, which added to it their written and impressive endorsements. Finally (on May 13th, 1900), it was sent to its destination.

Not with one single line did the party executive board which we understand to be at least partly made up by party editors, ever acknowledge the receipt of the statements. Instead they have repeatedly demonstrated that there was SYSTEM in their misrepresentations of the S. L. P., and that the sympathies of the Swedish party press all were with the dishonorable Kangaroo element, and the small bourgeois Debs' element.

But the item cited above takes without dispute the cake of it all, in crowding within a small space many improved assertions and much gall. And contrary to the ways of Mr. Brantig we will argue a little further. What an exquisite gathering of BEAUTIFUL "Social Democratic" words could not be made from our citation this time. Not that we are so very sensitive about words; it is shown here that just the ones that are crying about "hard words" when it is inconvenient for them to argue just they are the ones who use them without even proving that the harsh is also TRUE.

But now to the case in question. That "the group under Debs and Harriman" at this juncture is torn into several groups is known by every body who knows anything at all about the happenings in the "Social Democracy."

It is a lie that the Socialist Labor Party—of which we Swedish comrades are proud of being members, in spite of the deplorations of the "Social Demokraten"—stands "positively hostile" to the trade union movement of this country. But we stand positively hostile towards the corruption within the trade union movement, and as we have found out that pure and simpledom just breeds corruption we (our party), have founded a new trade union organization with political action in its platform. Our "hostility" towards the non-political trade union movement implies that we denounce the intrigues and crookedness of its corrupt LEADERS, and are trying to explain to its members the necessity of the political and the economical organizations going hand in hand.

As to Sanial's speech, we heard it with our own ears. Sanial said that the minister of commerce in France is the one to distribute the jobs spoken of, but he did not say that Millerand at once made use of this power by discharging the old people in order to put in his followers. But it goes without saying that as soon as the places are vacant they are filled exactly in such a way as is consistent with the prudence of the capitalistic republican ministry which Millerand is so interested in sustaining. Now when Soc.-D. shows such an indignation, and brands as a lie Sanial's statement, why, then, does it not explain to its readers, the Swedish workers and comrades, the real standing of the affairs? They ought to have a right to become acquainted therewith through their party papers. For instance: Is it a lie that Millerand has in his hands the appointments to said places? If so, does not it give him an immense political power?

Sanial further said that the Jewish bankers financially supported the Dreyfus agitation carried on by Jean Jaures, mostly through the "Petite Republique." Is that true or false? Answer that question, and keep still with your misfitting indignation until you have shown to your readers, if you can do it, that the Dreyfus affair was a concern of the WORKINGMEN, that by the Socialistic papers should be made a special campaign question. Is it true or false that Jaures got a place as editor on "La Petite Republique" with a salary of 18,000 francs—as said by Sanial, although "Soc-D." did not mention THAT—and that that paper got new wind as a consequence of its position in the Dreyfus question? If that is true—and your indignation proves nothing to the contrary—then it may verily be said that the bankers supported "La Petite Republique" both directly and indirectly, financially and otherwise.

Sanial said that the "French Labor party" (and the groups affiliated with it) is the only CLASS CONSCIOUS Socialist organization and that is true. The others compose just such a conglomeration of members of the middle class, aspirants to political or co-operative union office jobs, etc., and of course also of many class unconscious workingmen. Concerning the epithet "anarchist" to Briand, Mr. Branting should not feel insulted. We are in possession of the report contained in "Soc.-D." of a speech delivered by Mr. Branting some time ago in the city of Lund in Sweden where the audience was made up chiefly of high college professors, students, and "society" people. The subject of this most remarkable speech was: "New tendencies within the Social Democracy," and among much more that point to a departure from the strict principle of the class struggle we also find this:

"This new current (which comes near to the one for which Bernstein made himself a far-going advocate) means, however, if rightly considered, an adding to the field of development of the working class, the quitting of its dogmatical shell, the adding to its life power. It comprises higher and broader views and prevents the movement from petrifying. It means further that the International Social Democracy has learned to appreciate the importance of the trade movement which in many places, although NOT in Sweden, has been neglected; also of the co-operative unions—a side of the question that the more theoretically inclined heads of Socialism for some time have gotten in the habit of looking down upon, but which now is being pushed to the front.

"And, peculiar as it may seem: this in several respects more moderate tendency has at the same time, connecting points with what may be fit for saving from ANARCHY. That is to say, not the anarchy that plays with bombs, etc., but the scientific one, represented, for instance, by a Krapotkin, whose work, "The Memorials of an Anarchist," now has come out in Swedish print and was especially recommended by the speaker . . . . We have during late years learned to look with toleration upon ALL movements in the mighty, broad Socialistic current of the world; to see the righteousness of the efforts even when it is connected with mistakes, and take care of the good of certain detail tendencies, whose one-sidedness we for the rest cannot approve of."

* * *

After having in this way shown that "the new tendecy" or "current" finds common points of interest with all other conceivable tendencies, Mr. Branting in said address contends that "no watering" has been done! It is clear that class-consciousness is wanting in his "new currents," and that explains the whole of it. The Millerandism finds "points of contact" even with capitalism, and is tolerant to such an extent that it gives to the capitalistic government of France the support without which it could not stand. The incorrigibleness of such an act under the mantle of Socialism betrays easily its relationship to anarchy.

As to Kautsky's resolutions they certainly were infamous, for they contained among a good deal of double-meaning, the absurd proposition that a capitalistic government COULD possibly be impartial in the struggle between capital and labor, which such an old fighter as he is, ought to know to be impossible for it.

The working class must not be satisfied with its leaders being "benevolent" towards its party, it must demand of them in reality to LEAD IN THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

Yes, it is really stirring that a Socialist should in ever so vague a manner propose "physical and moral regeneration" before the reaching of our goal: THE ABOLISHING OF WAGE SLAVERY. "New currents," to be sure! For even in Sweden the party papers have up to this time stood upon the scientific ground that improvements are called forth through bettering of the environments, and not vice versa. "The physical and moral regeneration of the proletariat!" (To give Kautsky his dues HE said "of the working class.") Is not this phrase a paradox in itself? As long as a proletariat is allowed to exist, there can be little "physical and moral regeneracy." The intellectuals may preach Socialism to the proletariat in 2,000 years, and they will bring about no more regeneracy of any kind than the priests have done.

Sanial said the whole European Social Democracy is more or less mingled with class-unconscious elements, and he is right. The molasses of the bourgeois—a very good expression that "Soc.-D." charges him with—has been sticking there only too long, and it is probable that a general reorganization must be made soon by the class-conscious workingmen. Which presumably would give cause to a little grief among the molasses people.

Remarkable are the following two places in the item: "Notwithstanding the benevolent stand," etc., and the one where Sanial's judgment of the Belgians is mentioned and which was not favorable, although they welcomed him very "warmly and heartily at Bruxelles."

"Soc.-D." seems to be of the opinion that a champion of the proletariat should, when treated with consideration, promptly allow himself to be prevailed upon to cease fighting for what he holds to be right, and in the interest of the class he represents. As the International Congress made the infamous resolutions its own, it cannot be of any importance how afterwards the opposition party has been treated by Kautsky. And if Sanial was heartily welcomed by the co-operative Socialists of Belgium, that should not hinder him from understanding and saying that they were no representatives of class-conscious, revolutionary Socialism.—Victor Funke in "Arbetaren."

Nominations of the Socialist Labor Party

The Socialist Labor party of Peekskill on Thursday placed in nomination the following ticket for village officers:

For President, Alden W. Richards; trustee, District No. 1, Gilbert McAvey; Trustee District No. 2, McClellan Miller; Treasurer, Oscar Lent; Assessor, Alexander Lent; Water Commissioners, Charles Zalot, John Lent.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Socialist Labor party, of Peekskill, as an address to the voters:

WHEREAS, Present society is divided into antagonistic classes—one class owning all the wealth while it produces none; the other producing all the wealth owning nothing but their labor power; and

WHEREAS, The interests of these two classes cannot be reconciled, and the possessing or capitalistic class is today, through the instrumentality of the Democratic and Republican parties, in possession of all the political power and functions of government, using them for the sole purpose of furthering its own interests; and

WHEREAS, The Socialist Labor party is the only political party that recognizes and emphasizes the existence of the class struggle, and consequently, does not claim to represent the interests of all the people, but uncompromisingly champions the interests of the wage-workers class only; and

WHEREAS, Certain reform parties claiming to be Socialistic but disregard the principle of the class struggle, tend to confuse the working class by presenting all kinds of municipal ownership demands under the pretext of Socialism, aiming to substitute municipal capitalism for the competitive and thus become the political handmaids of capitalism; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Socialist Labor party of Peekskill bases its municipal program upon the revolutionary principle of its national platform, which holds that municipal legislation can only be a permanent benefit to the wage-workers when their class, through the Socialist Labor Party, controls both the State and National governments; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we call upon the wage-workers to cast their ballots for the only party of their class, composed of and controlled by class conscious workingmen—the Socialist Labor Party.

MINISTERIAL SOCIALISM.

A STATEMENT OF WHAT IT HAS DONE, AND WHAT IT HAS LEFT UNDONE.

Arguments Which May Be Applied to This Country—Necessity for the Party Owning Its Press—Results in France of the Failure to Do This—Jaures and Millerand.

We present herewith a translation of Sorgue's "Ministerial Socialism." The eternal truth of the Socialist position shines all through it. With a change of names the article would apply to this country. While it was written prior to the National and International Congresses, the matter is fresh reading to-day. It is replete with lessons for the Socialists of America, and the world.

Not the least interesting part is that which refers to the daily "Socialist" press of France. A party must control the publication which assumes to speak for it. In a human being it would be a ridiculous state of affairs were a man to use a voice supplied by another person. The mouth, the tongue, and the lips might seemingly be beyond reproach, but the words uttered, the advice given, and above all the material interests guiding the utterances would be entirely foreign to the body. Such a condition would not only be ridiculous, it would also be disastrous.

The Socialist Labor Party took this stand when it founded the DAILY PEOPLE. The party recognizes the fact that the DAILY PEOPLE is the mouthpiece of the working class. Consequently, not only must the party cherish it, watch it, and protect it, but the party must also see that every word is in the interest of the working class. There can be no breath of capitalism. There can be no equivocating utterances that teach harmful actions, and lend to direful results. The Party, understanding this, keeps the paper in its own hands. As it built, so will it continue to carry it on. The paper was not founded in order that it might gradually slip off the field of the working class fight into the field of double dealing and compromise.

No other paper in this country occupies the same position. The one great cause of the "Volkszeitung's" downfall, for its plunge from grace to the most contemptible and cowardly position ever occupied by a paper, is that, for the interest of a small band of men who own AND ABSOLUTELY CONTROL IN EVERY WAY, THE POLICY OF THE PAPER, it sold itself to the small grocer, and went over to the very fakirs whom it once fought, and to fight whom it was founded.

There is a world of reasons why the Party should control its own press. Sorgue gives many of them in this article.

* * *

Now that the two great Socialist Congresses are on the eve of meeting in Paris, it becomes of the utmost importance that we weigh the influence exercised on the Socialist movement by the actual Ministry and the governmental "Socialists." Upon each and all devolves the duty of throwing all possible light on this important point. This must be done before the question of unity can even be discussed. For some time the Parties in France have had to depend upon privately owned journals for their dailies. It is consequently not astonishing that those outside of France should be imperfectly informed about the discussions which so violently agitate the movement in this country, and about the cause of our dissensions. The ministerial "Socialists" have made themselves heard, we will present the other side.

Two events of first importance stand out in the fin-de-siecle history of Socialism in this country. First, the Dreyfus campaign carried on by Jaures, and into which he tried his best to drag the entire Socialist movement; and then the entrance of Millerand into the Waldeck-Gallifet ministery. Drawing their information from "La Petite Republique" on these two events, our foreign friends generally approved the first, and almost unanimously blamed the second. We believe their approbration was dictated more by sentiment than by attentive consideration of the facts.

For us (P. O. F.) the Socialist advocates of Captain Dreyfus were guilty of a fearful imprudence, not to use a harsher word, in endeavoring to bunch the august cause of the proletariat with the private one, however interesting this private one might be. Let us examine the results of this conduct, from the point of view of proletarian interests. Let facts speak with all their eloquence.

By fighting the battle of Dreyfus under the folds of the red flag, Jaures brought about a rapprochment between the working class in open warfare against capitalism and the capitalist class itself, personified by the banking interests, that is to say, the most parasitical and rapacious of all interests. We then saw millionaire Jews come as the Magi of old to the Socialist child in its crib, to offer him incense, myrrh and gold. How comes it that Jaures and his friends, although nurtured on literature, were not put on their guard by Virgil against the dangerous nature of certain presents?

The presents of the Kings of Capitalism were accepted. The first service was to put the "Socialist" dailies on their feet. Periere subsidized "La Lanterne" (Millerand's paper). Rothschild subsidized the "Fronde." Cohen subsidized "La Petite Republique" (Jaures paper). And later on, Paquin, on the eve of being decorated with the insignia of the Legion of Honor and the ministry bought the "Petit Bleu" for M. Dejean. One day 10,000 francs were needed to build a 3rd oven for the co-operative glass workers of Albi (Jaures' pet hobby). Jaures decided to give a lecture for the benefit of the enterprise. The hall was packed to hear the great orator; but this time the admission price was 0 francs ($12). The elite of the Jewish plutocracy attended. A collection was made, and I was appointed to pass the box around. Never shall I forget with what an air of contempt these converts to Socialism tossed into the box, this one ten, that one twenty, this other one hundred francs. At that moment I opened my eyes to the mistake that was being made, of a sudden I realized it in all its enormity. What! Is it the banking interest, that quintessence of parisitism, that has become the sincere ally of the Social Revolution? And is it Jaures who is simple enough to hope for such a turn of events? Comments are unnecessary. All the "Socialist" dailies have passed into the hands of the great financial barons, these papers are their papers, they are no longer the papers of the working class. They have become as submissive to Capitalism as the courtesan is to her "protector." To say that they are independent, is an impudent contradiction of the evidence.

Some may answer me by saying that the Cause was without financial resources, that this succor was timely, that it had been folly to refuse it. Beg pardon, we were more than financially assisted, we were placed upon the incline that leads to an abyss. The financial pirates of the age are no fools; think you that they are blind to the mortal peril with which the ever rising tide of proletarian consciousness threatens them? To divert this supreme danger is their constant preoccupation. To attack the enemy openly was and is out of the question, to set a trap is infinitely wiser. They said "Socialism is a poor devil, it will not be able to resist the money bait. Let us set a trap. When caught the fox to save his life has the courage to amputate with his teeth the imprisoned paw. Let us hope Socialism will have at least equal courage."

The Jewish plutocracy was uneasy, not only about the revolutionary peril, but the Nationalist Movement also caused it to tremble. It thought to head off both while saving Dreyfus. Waldeck-Rousseau, the so successful savior of the Panama rascals, was pitched upon. After the fall of the Meline ministry, Waldeck-Rousseau was entrusted by Mr. Loubet (the president) with the formation of a new ministry. It occurred to this political agent of capitalism that it would be a brilliant strategic stroke to introduce into the ministry one of the Socialist leaders, and that, with the assent of the Socialist party.

Having become ministerial, Socialism would be domesticated and rendered inoffensive against capitalism, and would at the same time act as a watch dog against anti-semitism.

The plan succeeded only partially, thanks to the alarm sounded by the Parti Ouvrier, the Parti Socialiste Revolutionnaire and l'Alliance Communiste.

Even now desperate attempts are being made to drag the entire Socialist Movemen, in spite of itself, into the perilous labyrinth of ministerial politics, and to bring about a unity, which could be nothing less than an abduction and a suicide.

But the workers are warned; they are on their guard. We of the P. O. F. can have nothing in common with the "get there" gentlemen. The ministerial "Socialists," wishing to color their criminal attitude, pretended to believe that the Republic was in imminent danger and urged that its only salvation was the ministerialization of Socialism. Either the peril was real, and then the government should have dealt drastically with the conspirators, or the peril was a "scare-crow peril," as Sembat puts it, and in this case they endeavored to practice a rascally deception upon us. All appearances point to the latter supposition, as the true one, for the only measures adopted for the "salvation of the Republic" were after a grotesque prosecution to pronounce trifling sentences against a few Nationalist clowns; and to handle with exceeding gentleness, two generals willing to make a "coup d'Etat." Shortly after sentence had been passed on them one made a triumphal entry into the Senate, and the other was returned to his high position in the army; as a last proof of rigor, the millionaire Assumptionist Fathers were fined 17 francs ($3.40). And to-day the bi-cephalous monster clerico-militarism carries his two heads as high as ever.

It is truly admirable to see how the impetuous champions of the Dreyfus cause, cooled down when it became necessary to take up the good fight for the working class. Their noble anger, their sublime indignation, their holy enthusiasm for Justice, Light, the "March of Truth"* have fallen flat—like a collapsed balloon—now that that Dreyfus piece of "business" is finished. Neither has their equanimity been ruffled, nor their digestions impaired by the recent murder of proletarians at Chalon and at Martinique by the military.

But surely the "socialist" minister must have at least rendered some little services to the cause of Socialism? Yes, Millerand has given political jobs innumerable to his friends, and jobs have transformed these fire-eaters into veritable lambs; and to the working class he has graciously donated reforms, that Maillets, with so much reason, calls "reform directed against the militant and organized proletariat." One of the reforms of which Millerand and his friends are especially proud is the Millerand-Colliard law, which adds an hour to the ten-hour working day of the proletarian child.

Has the ministry, so dear to the renegades of the class struggle, at least allowed the working class to take advantage of certain exceptional conditions which recently existed for a short time? Let us examine and see. Milerand came into power just at a time when the bosses had exceptional need of a resolute and resourceful protector. Various causes combined to give an extraordinary impulsion to commerce and industry. The great industrial barons and the big contractors had taken vast contracts for the Exposition. The employers were in a tight place. This was an exceptional and unique opportunity for the workers to demand higher wages; they understood it.

When the Waldeck-Millerand-Gallifet ministry was constituted the great industrial centers were in a state of ferment, and when Millerand entered the ministry the hopes of the workers ran high in certain industrial centers. A "Socialist" minister was at the helm. Hardly had the ministry entered upon its functions, when a plan for the defence of the bosses was elaborated, and this with the precious assistance of the governmental "Socialists."

A dexterous manipulation of the press, caused the Building-Trades strike to miss fire. The prime purpose, however, was to side track and to destroy the great organization movement which had just gained, and was overspreading the whole of Saone-et-Loire. It was at Creusot* that the first signal of revolt was given. After a lethargy of fifteen years the workers in that hill awoke. One fine May morning the convicts in Schneider's penitentiary revolted. To be exact, the strike broke out May 25. Ten days later the foundations of an organization had been laid. The first week in June saw Schneider, the steel king, strike his colors and temporarily accept the conditions of the men, while awaiting the decision of the arbitration committee appointed by the "Socialist" minister. Following the example of the Creusot, Monchanin, Blauzy Gueugnon, and Monceau-les-Mines, went on strike. Organization was the order of the day. At that moment Saone-et-Loire was forging towards the front in our organized and militant proletariat.

When Waldeck-Millerand took the reins of government 12,000 miners at Monceau had thrown down their tools. Vigorous measures were immediately adopted by the ministry. Troops were dispatched post-haste to Monceau; night and day the streets were patroled by the cavalry. Every gathering was dispersed. On the slightest pretext and without any pretext strikers, particularly the prominent ones, were unmercifully clubbed and bayonetted. Finally, one morning, the Prefect told Roldes, Letang and me in a very significant tone of voice "It's time to end this strike . . . . . ." However, thanks to wise counsel, the strikers avoided a collision with the trops. Their prudence and determination won the strike. A few days later, despite the provocations and insults of an infuriated soldiery, crazed with absinthe, the Monchanin strikers gained the strike. If, in spite of the reign of terror, created by the Waldeck-Millerand ministry, the men carried the day, it was because the government failed to dispatch to the scene its emissaries to put out of the flame of revolt with promises. But soon the Vivianis and the Turots (French Kangaroo deputies) pounced down upon Creusot. . . . . The arbitration committee selected by the Millerand ministry went through the prearranged farce—the Socialist union recently formed was dissolved and the workers bound hand and foot handed back to his high mightiness, Schneider. . . . Since then, the strike has broken out anew, this time, at the instigation of Schneider himself, this wretch excited his scab union against what remained of the Socialist union, so as to have an opportunity to exercise his vengeance upon the Socialist militants. We saw these magnificent fellows driven under the guard of the military and a "Socialist" ministry reigns over France.

More than ever does the autocratic authority rule at the Creusot since that memorable banquet, when the minister of commerce (Millerand) drained his glass to the prosperity of the industry established by the energy and generosity of Schneider.

Then there is that heroic Gueugnon strike. The whole starving population of the town held out for months against the infamous Championnet and his infamous tool the Waldeck-Millerand ministry. A battalion of cavalry was lodged in the house and out-houses of Championnet, the officers ate with him at his table. Drunk on champagne the soldiers repeatedly charged the population guilty only of having struck against starvation wages. Several of the women strikers received sword thrusts. Never yet had capitalism exercised its power with such cruelty and ferocity against the working class as at Gueugnon and Monchanin, and a "Socialist" Ministry reigns over France. And now let us take up the Doubs strike. Ah! Here is where the Ministry earned the gratitude of the capitalist class. A portion of the eastern army corps was actually placed under the orders of Japy, so as to strike terror into the hearts of the slaves of the lords of the Doubs valley, and if need be chastise them. The Waldeck-Millerand ministry went so far as to allow Japy in person to give orders to the troops when in presence of the strikers; this occurred at Bautcourt and had it not been for presence of mind and courage of Poulain and Coutant (P. O. F. deputies, who were with the strikers) who threw themselves between the men and women strikers and the troops, some more bloody laurels would have been won by the Waldeck-Millerand ministry, and its "Socialist" supporters.

At the recent Unity Convention Guillet and I proposed resolutions condemning the attitude of the Waldeck-Millerand ministry towards the working class; Jaures and the other Millerand supporters developed magnificent energy in fighting these resolutions.

A resolution expressing sympathy for the working class in its struggles, and condemning the police and army instruments of the government for their ferocity, was also fought tooth and nail by these same gentlemen. These renegades and traitors throw upon the police and army alone the blame and responsiblity of the criminal violences practiced upon the working class, as if they did not know that these are but the striking arm of the government.

The blood of the proletariat spilled at Chalon and at Martinique is on the hands of the Waldeck-Millerand ministry and on the hands of its "Socialist" supporters; and all the torrents of eloquence of the ministerial ballet-dancers will never be able to wash out this Macbeth stain. To conclude, we ardently desire unity; but the unity we desire has nothing in common with the unity so persistently pursued by Jaures, and the ministerial "Socialists". We want unity but a revolutionary unity from which must be rigorously excluded all the elements of corruption and decomposition.

* * *

The Waldeck-Millerand Ministry was endorsed by the S. D. P., and Kangaroo delegates to the Paris Congress.

(Translated by John R. Pepin.)

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* An expression mouthed a good deal by Jaures during the Dreyfus campaign.

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capitalist troops the last week
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March, 1871—The Central Co
and the Reaction—The Election
Commune—The War Begins with
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remnant of the communards to
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could do for "law and order" they
perimented on Varlin. Varlin
young workingman who had devot
his leisure time to study, a clev
ganizer, and one of the best and
active members of the Commu
May 26 he was seized by the V
and dragged through the streets
"object lesson." For block, after
he was prodded with bayonets, a
of his eyes was torn out and left
on his face. When Varlin was
to proceed further his murderers
his brains with the butt ends of
muskets. This was on May 28.
Commune was in the throes of
On May 30 the International
celebrated manifesto. In this m
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New York.
P. O. Box 1576, Telephone, 129 Franklin.
EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Invariably in advance
Single Copy........................ 02
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Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191

Behold a sower went out to sow; and when he sowed, some seeds fell by the way side, and the fowls came and devoured them up.

Some fell upon stony places, where they had not much earth: and forthwith they sprung up, because they had no deepness of earth; and when the sun was up, they were scorched; and because they had no root, they withered away.

And some fell among thorns: and the thorns sprung up and choked them.

But others fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit, some a hundredfold, some sixtyfold and some thirtyfold.

MATTHEW, Chap., xii., 3-8.

A SOWER WENT OUT TO SOW

Recent events in Northern Texas are worthy of notice. In Dallas a number of old-time Trade Unionists, hitherto connected with the A. F. of L., enlightened by the fearlessly true agitation of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, have left the old, stranded wreck of "Unionism Pure and Simple"; and, doubtlessly aided in their search for light by the calumnious ribaldry, with which the Organized Scabbery the land over have sought to meet the unanswerable charges brought against them, have come out for the "Fighting S. L. P." and her economic twin-sister, the S. T. & L. A. Some of the numerous letters, with which these new accessions made known, through the columns of the Dallas "Labor Journal," the stand they have taken, have been reproduced in these columns. It is now in place to enter editorially of record, the editorial in which the "Labor Journal" authoritatively takes its stand, in its issue of the 5th instant, which, moreover, contains a lengthy and pithy signed article by the Editor himself, emphatically pronouncing for the Socialist Labor Party. Says the "Labor Journal":

"The 'Labor Journal' commends the contributions of some of Dallas' most indefatigable union workers in this issue of the paper to the thoughtful consideration of its readers. There can be no doubt of the correctness of their deductions and conclusions. The English trades-union idea adopted and put into practice by the American Federation of Labor, and which operates only in the economic field, is an outworn institution, rendered not only powerless by changed industrial and political conditions, but is actually made the exploiting ground of the workingman's bitterest economic enemy, the capitalist. Its days as a militant force in American industrialism are fast being numbered and disintegration has already begun.

"The insufficiency of the pure and simple trades-union to cope with the social problem needs no profundity of intellect nor involved rationcination to make clearly evident.'

"By the introduction into the productive industries of mechanical powers equal to the capacity of more than a thousand million men, and these operated largely by women and children, the labor power of the artisan and mechanic, which is the sole commodity the laboring man has to sell, have become a drug in the market.

"In consonance with the law of supply and demand, a congested condition of the labor market forces down the value of this commodity to the starvation point. Deprived of the tools of large production and of opportunity to work even as a wage-slave with the machine of production operated by the capitalists, out-lawed politically except when his vote can be exploited for capitalist benefit, the wage-worker is absolutely helpless, unless with a class-conscious solidarity the laboring class strikes at the ballot box to overthrow the existing system in a political struggle for the co-operative comonwealth.

"If the A. F. of L. shall persist in its antiquated tactics and refuse to adapt its methods to the changed conditions, it is destined to be supplanted by a modern and class-conscious union movement that will know how to wring victory from the jaws of defeat."

The Sower of the Parable is abroad in the land. The Socialist Labor Party—unperturbed, aye, encouraged, by opposition, and never for a moment lured from the direct forthright—has for the last ten years kept its undisturbed career, fulfilling its mission, the only mission befitting to an honorable Labor Party, drilling the proletariat of the land for the Social Revolution, in the only way that the Army of Emancipation can be drilled: by sowing only the soundest seeds of economic, political and sociologic education. That seed has been and is being thrown broadcast. Some fall by the wayside, and the "fowls of the air" devour them; some fall on stony places, "spring up rootless" and are "scorched by the sun"; some fall among thorns, and "the thorns spring up and choke them." But others fall on good ground.

That seed is bringing fruit to-day a hundred fold.

A NOVEL "ROGUES GALLERY"

Simultaneous with reports of the thrilling addresses that are being delivered by Carroll D. Wright upon the increasing well-being of the working class in this country—addresses that, in their way, are "thrilling enough for yellow covers"—, there comes the report from Brooklyn, thoroughly authenticated by Supt. W. W. Wheatley, that the employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company are now required to leave two photographs of themselves at the main office; of these, one is hung up in a gallery at the main office, and one in a gallery at the depot. The reason given for this new departure is that it will "help to detect employees, who are discharged for dishonesty." In other words, the Company demands of its employees, as a condition precedent to going to work, that they place themselves upon the theory that some day they may be rogues, and that they, right off, stoop to the level of the rogues whose photos dangle from the walls of the "Rogues Gallery."

Nor yet is this ghastly picture complete. To complete it, the further statement, made by the Superintendent, should be added, that the new regulation has in no manner affected the flow of applicants for jobs: the "flow continues unabated": the applicants submit to the photograph requirement without a grumble.

It was one of the great Utopians, Sir Thomas More, the inventor of the word "Utopia," who, already in his days, branded civilization as a "Penitentiary." The conditions under which the working class is compelled to work, he pointed out, are the conditions imposed upon galley-slaves. Have things changed? Yes, for the worse!

They have changed for the worse in that the lash with which the "galley-slaves" of Sir Thomas More's days were lashed into submission has become infinitely more sharp and degrading. The refined cannibalism that capitalism has developed into, is matched by the refined methods of moral degradation to which it resorts. Lashed by the cannibalic whip of hunger to submit to expending five dollars' worth of life-tissue for every one dollar's worth of tissue-restoring wealth that it is allowed to keep, the working class of to-day, in this "home of the free and land of the brave," has been dieted to the frame of mind of meekly submitting to be treated like potential rogues,—and "the flow of applicants continues unabated."

Let the Carroll D. Wrights continue, unabated, their Pindaric songs about the "increasing well-being of the American working class"; let the Labor Lieutenants of his class continue, unabated, their nursery-tales about the wondrous feats of the "pure and simple" Trade Union! 'Tis all in vain, worse than in vain,—for the singers and story-tellers! The races that traveled with the westering sun, until they finally set their tents in the broad basin of the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri, are not of the make-up that is petrified into a Chinese mold by hardships: the elasticity that characterizes them causes the extent of their depression to serve but as an indication of the extent of the rebound that is bound to follow.

Woe, that day, unto the modern grinders of the faces and the morale of the poor!

LOST, A PARASOL AND AN ELEPHANT.

The report of the velvet workers' strike in Mystic, Ct., published in these columns, can not fail to have the effect of setting the dry bones of the Single Tax rattling. Not that the Single Tax pulse could be made to beat one additional throb by any hardship or amount of hardship that the working class may suffer, but that the Single Tax, as an expression of Capitalism, must necessarily be greatly agitated over any occurrence that records the fate of that bold bad man, the Landlord, in his wicked tussle with that meek mild man, the Capitalist.

The velvet workers of Mystic are on strike to abolish an infamous scheme of robbery that the Capitalist employer has sought to bring into operation against them. It is the "List of Fines." By the aid of this list the employees, already sufficiently robbed of their product by the lowness of their wages, were to be robbed indefinitely more. Without the "List of Fines," the robbery was an ascertained quantity; the hands knew just how much, rather how little, they had to expect, and there was some comfort in that; with the list, this little would be unknown in advance: it could be one-half, two-thirds, anything less,—as much less as the precious will of that meek mild man, the employer, chose to make it. The workers rebelled, went out and remained on strike: their ultimatum is "Away with the List of Fines." Things being at this pass—the firm insisting upon keeping up, the strikers insisting upon tearing down, the "List of Fines"—one of the strikers applied to a landlord of the town for the keys of a house, which the landlord had agreed to rent to him, and which the prospective rent-payer had not yet occupied, because of repairs that had been going on. The landlord, so runs the report, pointblank refused, except upon condition that the striker ABANDON HIS DEMAND FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE "LIST OF FINES" IN THE VELVET MILL AND RETURN TO WORK.

It is a Single Tax axiom that "white parasols and elephants mad with pride are the flowers of a deed of land." The Landlord, that bold bad man, sails through life, according to the canons of the Single Tax, like an Indian Prince, his head protected by no less expensive a badge of domineering authority than "white parasols," and even the elephant he rides partaking of his haughtiness "mad with pride." And yet, what sight is that in Mystic? A Landlord playing the role of puller-in for the Capitalist! The universal exploiter, sunk so low as to perform so menial a service!

Can there, after all, be a flaw in the Single Tax philosophy? Perish the thought! What happened to the Mystic Landlord is that he lost his parasol and his elephant.

Who has found them?

GRAPE NO. 2 (FAKIR MENTALITY.)

All careful observers must have been struck with the dough-face appearance of the Fakir. He has no opinion of his own; he is all things to all men; he always looks as if he were ready to give up his own views and agree with you; uncertainty is smirched all over his countenance. This facial appearance and mentality are a natural consequence of the slippery, because contradictory, ground that he stands on.

The fakir starts with the theory that the capitalist has rights; and yet on top of that he "demands" that the workingman be treated well. The fakir admits that the capitalist is rightful master of his plant; and yet he "demands" of the capitalist that he run his plant upon "Union rules." The fakir admits that the capitalist's profits are proper; yet he "demands" higher wages from the capitalist. Such a contradictory position makes the man who holds it acquire permanently the facial expression of a man standing on a banana peel.

The capitalist is a robber and lives upon robbery perpetrated on the workers; to concede that he has rights is to deny all rights on the part of the workingman. The capitalist is a usurper; to concede that he is properly master of his plant is to strip the worker of all rights to dictate how the plant shall be run. The capitalist's profits are fleecings from the workingman; to concede that profits are legitimate is to place the workingman who asks for higher wages in the light of a beggar. Too ignorant to learn, too corrupt to accept the sound doctrines of the New Trade Unionist, as that would deprive him of his living, the Labor Fakir is trained in a school of contradictions. The effect of that is that he never holds straightforward language: he seeks to carry water on both shoulders: he wabbles.

The mark of these characteristics of degeneracy is stamped upon the document recently issued by the "Borers from Within" on the late cigarmakers' strike, as published in these columns and previously commented on.

Time was, when, being driven by the Socialist Labor Larty, the old time Fakirs, the Regulars, yielded the point of the necessity of political action, and were frequently heard to vapor about the "political field." But they were always careful never to say WITH WHAT PARTY. They didn't want to spoil it with any: by leaving all parties unmentioned, they could boodle with the Capitalist parties, and impose upon the Socialist Labor Party, until the S. L. P. refusing, finally, to be longer deceived, cast off from its midst all those who took naturally to being played for gudgeons, and drew the sword and threw away the scabbard against the whole pack of the Organized Scabbery of Labor Fakirs. As the Regulars acted formerly, so do the Irregulars, or "Borers from Within," act now: the poltroonery and chicanery that characterized the Regulars, now characterize the Irregulars. The "Borers from Within," in this instance, close their plagiarism of the charges brought against their pals, the Regular Labor Fakirs, by the DAILY PEOPLE, and at the time denounced by them, with the allegation that "the working class must march its hosts against the capitalist class in the political struggle as well."

As the Regular, or old time Labor Fakir, is a caricature imitation of the bourgeois, so is the Irregular Fakir, or "Borer from Within," a caricature imitation of the Regulars. These "Borers from Within" do not even dare to come out for their own Kangaroo party. They hint only darkly at "the political struggle." Thus they expect to get support for their job-seeking schemes from all sides. They calculate that the Republicans will say: "They mean our tariff on tobacco leaf Republican party;" that the Democrats will say: "They mean our anti-expansion Democratic party;" and that the Kangaroos will say: "They mean our armory-building Social Democratic party."

Ignorance breeds corruption. By a sort of in-breeding the two produce the poltroon with a man-on-a-banana-peel physiognomy and mentality.

SMILING BOTH WAYS.

John Worthington, a contractor, brought an action in the Superior Court at Oakland, Cal., to compel payment by the city on a claim for work done for the city, amounting to $3,700. The only question at issue was, whether the contractor had violated the State's eight-hour law. The Court decided in favor of the contractor by pronouncing the eight-hour law passed by the Legislature to be unconstitutional. There is nothing novel or startling in this. To-day, it takes the veriest blockhead to deny that the question of wages is not controlled by the political power, and, consequently, to expect that a Magistrate, strained through the loins of a capitalist party, will render a decision to the injury of capitalism. Nevertheless, there is that in connection with this particular decision that imparts to it a novel flavor.

Theoretically, a lower Court is held by the decisions of the higher Courts. But this is only a theory. There is no decision except upon a concrete case. Accordingly, nothing is easier than for a lower Court, if it wishes, to disregard the decisions of the higher Court, to bow reverentially before such decision, and then decide the other way, placing its decision on the ground that "the circumstances in the latter case" rendered the decision of the higher Court inapplicable. This dodge is a common one. It is of frequent occurrence in the legal contests between capitalists, where the contesting capitalists have bought up the Judges in opposite directions. Now then, in the case in question, Judge Hall, the Magistrate who rendered the decision, declared that, in his own opinion, the eight-hour law was constitutional, but that the Supreme Court of the State having decided in a Los Angeles case that the eight-hour law was unconstitutional, there was nothing for him but to bow before the Majesty of the Law and follow the decision of the Supreme Court. Accordingly, this noble Magistrate sacrificed his own convictions, sacrificed the opportunities of his office to decide as his convictions dictated,—sacrificed all that on the altars of the Majesty of the higher Court! Wonderful man!

Assuredly, a rich and novel flavor to the same old thing.

By taking this position, Judge Hall secures the love and affection of the unthinking elements among the workingmen, without putting his own job in jeopardy with his masters, the capitalists. Nay, he does more. By striking an attitude of harmless defiance towards the capitalists at the very moment that he rivets the chains of slavery on the workers, he safeguards his Labor Lieutenants in the ranks of Labor from being held to account by the workingmen for having got them to vote for him, and enables his Lieutenants to boom him again next time.

Where would the Capitalist be without the scamp Labor Fakir? Where would the scamp Labor Fakir be without the Capitalist?—The one and the other will be found in the identical ditch where the Working Class, awakened and quickened into action by the trumpet blasts of the S. L. P., will ere long dump them both.

Hasten the day!

The natives of the Philippines continue to swear allegiance to the United States. They did the same thing when the ships under Dewey entered Manila Bay. The Boers have been crushed again. But crushed Boers seem to be dangerous, as in that condition they smite everything that comes along. Still both reports continue to be printed. It is of course strange that after all the Filipinos that have been killed, and that have sworn allegiance to this country, and all the Boers that have been killed and transported, there should be any necessity for keeping an army employed in both the Philippines and in South Africa. Incidentally both stories illustrate the fact that while the reptile press forms public opinion, it does it only when so ordered.

The good little boys of the "labor" movement, are reaping the results of not going into politics, but of favoring this or that candidate. Mr. Bird S. Coler, comptroller, has donated $250 to the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, and the "Staats-Zeitung" has given $100. Such disinterestedness is really touching. It is an example of the solidarity of Capital and Labor. It shows how men can sink their own individual interests when there is anything in it. Mr. Coler is not an indiscriminate giver. The members of Organized Scabbery must have performed their part of the contract in order to bring him out. So with the Staats-Zeitung." It has opposed organized labor, so this "labor," to which it gives $100, must be organized in a different way. It simply cannot be the men who work for a living. No man gets a thing without earning it, and the leaders of the organizations in Brooklyn have well earned what they get.

Vice received a very hard knock when it was discovered that one who sought most earnestly for its destruction, did not himself object to taking a little now and then, on the side. Mr. Holahan, who was looking for an unruly son, doubtlessly to get a few pointers from him, was among the large fishes which accidentally came to the scoop-net of the crusaders, the fishers of men. The fact that he was caught is nothing. The fact that he was not caught before simply shows that the police did not do their duty. There are scores of politicians, and business men who like to sit down to a quiet game, and usually raids are made so that they may not be caught. A tactical mistake was made in catching Mr. Holahan, and somebody who was entirely innocent will have to suffer for it.

It will be noticed that in the hundreds of "anti-kidnapping" bills introduced in the various state legislatures, there is not one that covers the kidnapping of the children of the working class. The DAILY PEOPLE has had various articles on this dastardly work, and the exposures showed that the work was carried on systematically, and that a number of institutions were engaged in it. Because the son of a millionaire was held for ransom, our law makers try all sorts of schemes to put a stop to the practice; yet not one single word has been said on "asylums." Not one attempt has been made to prevent the robbing of workingmen's children. They are not considered when their children are murdered through the criminal negligence of a corporation. What is the child of a workingman, that it should expect laws in its favor?

Mr. Richard Croker comes out with a flat denial of Bishop Potter's statement that a man was sent by Croker to treat with him, and see what his price was to stop the vice crusade. The Bishop preserves a haughty silence, and "treats the assertion with contempt." Perhaps the Bishop has a little sin to confess. Perhaps he was only making a grand stand play, and tangled his knees in his tonsure. It is improbable that such an accomplished rogue as Croker, a man who has Tammany, and all that it implies, at his hand, would condescend to compromise himself with Bishop Potter or any other amateur expert on vice. Croker knows his strength just as well as he knows the Bishop's weakness, and he could defy him with a great deal better results than he could placate him. The Bishop should take three or four reefs in his imagination, and read that godly story of the boy whose tongue was burned out for telling fibs.

Political and Economic.

On February 12, the DAILY PEOPLE called Inspector Thompson "the Mrs. Nation of the Police Department." On February 13, the New York "Sun," with unusual originality, arises in its editorial capacity to call Inspector Thompson "the Mrs. Nation of the Police Department." This should forever set at rest all assertion to the effect that the "Sun" is behind the times.

Lovely is the spectacle presented by the "United Socialists." For instance, in the Milwaukee, Wis., "Wahrheit," Social Democrat, justly pays his respects to his recent "companions in arms," in this excellently put term:

"In Chicago, our step-brothers (Kangaroos) have hired an empty church, and mean to convert it into a 'West Side Temple of Socialism.' The consecration of the new Temple will take place on Sunday, February 24, at 10.30 a. m. It is to be hoped that the Rev. Job Harriman will send his blessing by telegraph. God always helps his own."

The "Cigar Makers' Journal" hasmany original methods, but none more so than that by which it seeks to persuade naughty Brother Labor to live in peace with poor, abused brother Capital. It says: "As we continue to batter down prejudice and greed among the employers—the pathway to a better condition for the workers will open up." Which means that the employer is to be placated. In order to placate the employer, he must be assisted to realize his ambitions. His ambition—and his sole ambition, is to better his material condition,—must be realized at the expense of the working class. This "Cigarmakers' Journal" after the disastrous strike here in New York, after all the lessons which it should have learned from that strike, sticks to the idea of "battering down the prejudice of the employer." Perhaps that is what the fakirs were doing when they were running the strike on spec.

Mr. Edward O. Miller, Jr., Social Democrat, and editor of the Evansville, Ind., "Justice" has not tired of his work of ushering in the co-operative commonwealth by selling goods at ten per cent discount. On the contrary he has added to his work. Now he will sell you a sugar-bowl—and with jeweled feet—for ten cents, although it is well worth a quarter. We always liked sugar bowls with jeweled feet, and could dwell long and lovingly therein, but we shall refrain, and go to another point that is still more interesting. Mr. Edward O. Miller, Sr., Social Democrat, will bring about the co-operative commonwealth by teaching hypnotism by mail, at five dollars per hyp. He is full of plans, and it seems strange that backward people who "only" look at the struggle of the working class, "only" consider economic questions and "mere" matters of history, should still be able to approach the people on things pertaining to Socialism.

ON, TO CUBA!

As published in this and other papers, the Social Democratic Party, together with its provisional secretary, its provisional oganization, and its provisional principles, has decided to infuse a little sweetness into this world's life, and start a sugar plantation in Cuba. The object is twofold: First, to do "something in our time;" Second, to find a place where a "unity" convention could be held every day. The leaders in the "movement" pledged ten thousand dollars, and collected forty-one cents to pay for the use of the hall. The other fifty-nine cents were donated by a humanely-inclined gentleman from whom they purchase their malt perishables. But gudgeons are on the lookout for.

Already several fine structures have gone up on the plantation—in imagination; and the improvement of the roads since the Social Democrats decided to go to Cuba, would surprise even the most incredulous. The progress made in this direction reminds one of the progress made by the original colonization plan by which the S. D. was started. In other respects, also, there has been a great advance. At least four members of the party have inquired the price of tickets to the island, and "the greatest enthusiasm prevails over the way the work is being pushed to a successful" stand-still.

When Mr. Butscher was seen in his palatial office he was disemboweling a limited edition mince pie. "I am completely went on the plan," he said, with an earnest look in his left ear, "we have long wished to do some one for the good of humanity. No better method could devised, as it will be strictly co-operative. Each one, you know, will be allowed to put in all he has, and by thus working together, we shall all reach our ultimate jail. You know that our motto is, 'from each according to your ability to get.' No pains will be spared to get as much as possible, and we have such abiding faith in humanity, that there is little doubt but that all will be well."

Over some of the Social Democrats there came a recollection of the great colony, to the tune of which their party started four years ago. The recollection made them wary. Not that they wished to recede from their "unorthodox" ideas; not that they wished to give in to the oppressor; not at all: they simply wondered whether or not it would be dangerous for them to be found out as they were found out then by the vicious S. L. P. Still nothing could keep them back, if collections enough came in. It is an opportunity without a peer. Mr. Howland, of Chelsea, can run his real estate plans, and the "Volkszeitung" can fight to prevent his being overwhelemed by taxes.

When the members of the eternal provisional board met, they discussed with pleasure the strong points of the plan. They could, after a hard day's work picking sugar in the orchards, hold a National Convention, and on Sunday it would be possible to hold two, or even three. Then as molasses is a by-product of sugar, they could make more Socialists than they could by jumping on a man who happened to be meandering their way. This would forever end the rule of those who were opposed to molasses, and the working class could be freed by given jobs in the various departments which are now in a flourishing condition, that is, for departments which are yet to exist. Several applications are already in.. The major portion of the "Volkszeitung" followers have asked for positions as sugar barrels, and demanded the office of molasses barrel. John C. Chase wished to be a sugarcane, but James F. Carey arose and said that time only could tell. The greatest field that they had would be in the armory line, and it would be just as easy to raise armories for the colonial market, as it would be to raise sugar. The working class of Cuba needs protection from the insidous wiles of those who sought to undermine their health by giving them unsanitary quarters, and halves. A time might come when it would be necessary for the tax-paying working class of Cuba to rush to the armories and protect themselves against the attacks of the non-tax-paying rich. He could say that his own personal work along that line had had marked success, and, despite misrepresentation, he was ready to stand for what he got.

Another thing that appealed strongly to their sturdy, serious natures, was the fact that it would be possible for the comrades to hold basket pick-nicks, midsummer festivals, and al fresco hop-demolishing contests in their own back yards. Surrounded by the lavish hand of nature, amid the luxurious growth of a tropical country, with the far reaching vistas coming and going like birds of radiant plumage, under the fleckless blue sky, soothed by the breath of peace and fromage de Brie, they could while away the hours of rest, and make money by charging themselves for rent. Even the little children could enjoy this aspect of the matter, and instead of passing their lives in the factory hell, the only violent work they would indulge in would be an anatomic shiver or two when the ague struck them.

A Cuban plantation, larger than four city blocks, with delicatessen stores, mammoth push cart emporiums loaded with collar buttons and fresh vegetables, a "Bier Stube" handy for all, two concert halls, a Turn Verein, and when these became monotonous it would be possible to attend a cremation, or pass a cheerful hour in a sick and death benefit—such was the picture presented to them. None but union hands would be allowed to pick the sugar, and all cremations would have the union label. Words cannot tell the enthusiasm that was aroused. Pen cannot picture the solidarity that was evinced. Here was a solution of the vexing problem of our time, and here were the men in the solution.

It was with difficulty several were restrained from going to Cuba at once, as they were anxious to pick out a good business location. They were finally persuaded to remain, and the body went into executive session.

And as they parted could be heard the cry, "On to Cuba, because they are on to us!"

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN (rubbing his hands)—I have long been looking for an argument in the nature of a "Knock-out blow" to you Socialists.

UNCLE SAM—You look as tho' you had found it.

B. J.—So I have. (Takes out a newspaper clipping and reads):

"Director of the Mint Roberts made a good point in an address delivered last week. 'It is the common error of those who attack the existing order of society,' he said, 'to treat of distribution as of more importance than production. But the real problem is to get more from nature. Careful statisticians have estimated that the total production of wealth for even so efficient a population as that of the United States including the yield of the soil, the output of the mines and all the earnings of capital scarcely exceeds $2 a day for every person engaged in gainful occupations.' An equal division all around at the close of each day would greatly disappoint the socialistic theorists. Mr. Roberts points out that the amelioration of conditions must come from increased production."

I call that a complete knock-out.

U. S.—For the Socialists?

B. J.—Why, of course, whom else should it knock out?

U. S.—It knocks out the capitalists. The capitalist who holds that language delivers himself, tied hand and foot, over to the mercy of the Socialists.

B. J. looks incredulous.

U. S.—But you see, we are a cruel lot. When we got hold of an enemy in the way that this Roberts delivers himself to us we don't like to despatch him with one shot. We like to riddle him with bullets. Any Socialist can lodge a score of bullets into that Roberts argument and make him and his argument look like 30 cents.

B. J.—But that's incredible. Point out one error.

U. S.—I shall certainly do so. I shall leave him in shreds before I get through with him. One shot at a time. Now here goes the first error:

B. J. listens attentively.

U. S.—I shall begin by granting for the sake of argument that $2 a day is the highest possible production of the worker to-day.

B. J.—Very well.

U. S.—What then, does it mean if a man says, as this Roberts does, that seeing production can only be $2 [illegible] the present condition of things [illegible] large numbers of working people [illegible] enjoy their ratio, $600 a year, while a small percentage has, not $600, but [illegible] 000—that that is the best possible [illegible] the present?

B. J. begins to look shaky.

U. S.—I'll tell you what it means! It means a revival of Malthusianism. Do you know what Malthusianism is?

B. J.—Can't say I do.

U. S.—There was an English parson, early in this century, called Malthus, who, seeing the shocking inequalities of society, sought, parson-like, for a way to remove the blame from the Capitalist Class and to throw it upon God. He put his conclusion in blunt, tho' poetic form. Starting from the absurd premises that population increases faster than production, he said: "At the banquet table of Nature, he for whom there is no cover set, is told 'Be gone!'"

B. J.—Why, that's shocking!

U. S.—It simply amounted to justifying the squeezing of life out of the workingman by the Capitalist Class, and then telling him: "Die!"

B. J.—That's horrible!

U. S.—So it was. Sized up from the moral point of view first, Malthus "put his foot into it" badly. His capitalist paymasters used his reasoning for a while. But they had to drop it. The cannibal plane on which the reasoning placed them was raked fore and aft by the cannon of the on-coming Revolution. It was shown that, taking his premises for granted, to wit, that there was not enough possible to go around so as to furnish affluence for all, those who held Malthus' language, simply confessed themselves blood-thirsty animals of prey. They were told, if it is impossible to have affluence for all, it does not follow that a few must have tenfold affluence, and the many tenfold misery. Malthusianism, its absurd alleged "scientific premises," along with its inhuman conclusions, had its guns spiked.

B. J.—I should hope so!

U. S.—Will you tell me what is the difference between your precious "Robertsianism" and the smashed-to-pieces morality of old Malthusianism?

B. J. scratches his head.

U. S.—It is the same putrid corpse in a fresh shroud. We have have our Rockefellers with their hundreds of millions, the Vanderbilts and Goulds buying foreign princes with millions, the Bradley-Martins spending hundreds of thousands on one ball, the Seeleys spending thousands on lewd dinners, etc., etc., and along with that we have poverty, pinching and murderous, mowing down the Working Class. Thus you see that even tho' [illegible] were all that was possible to pro[illegible] a-day, none but the veriest tigers of the jungles would consider that there [illegible] relief possible until, perchance, [illegible] were produced, and stand by and [illegible] by the popular misery. Even so [illegible] would be relief possible. The Bradleys are superfluities. That's shot No. 1 into your precious Roberts. Next time we meet I shall fire shot No. 2 into him.

B. J. withdraws, looking not half as cockish as when he first started.

Organizers Take Notice.

Tickets for the DAILY PEOPLE Festival, to be held on March 17, at the Grand Central Palace, are now in the hands of the undersigned, and the Organizers of the Assembly Districts should at once secure a supply for their respective organizations.

L. ABELSON, Organizer,
2-6 New Reade St., Manhattan.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

Three Card Monte Goes a Bumpity-Bumping.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The season of farce comedy here in Syracuse reached its high water mark yesterday. The main buffoon was none other than the ex-Rev. Job Harriman—he with the deceptive, squinty eye. Only a part of the sparse number of the local Kangs turned out to hear him. After advertising in two newspapers and sending out postals saying Harriman will answer all questions, not more than six strangers were attracted to the meeting. About forty or fifty of our comrades came around to see the fun, for something was sure to drop.

The meeting, with true Kangaroo instinct, was held directly over a saloon. The local hybrids looked a sorry sight when our comrades began to get in their work. The speaker, Harriman, after one and one-half hour's talk, during which he wasted enough muscular energy in waving his arms to pull a canal boat for about a mile, concluded, without offering any remedy out of present conditions. Class lines were carefully avoided, and the class struggle never mentioned. The first questioner was Comrade Corregan, who showed that wealth accumulated not by exchange of finished products in the market as Harriman claimed, but by the robbing of the workers in the mills. Harriman, with accustomed cunning, said: "Yes,—ah—hem—we agree; we agree. We understand each other, only I did not make it plain enough." And again, when questioned as to whether invention did not develop during capitalism faster than during any other time, he again "agreed," although it was inconsistent with his first utterance. After that the fur flew thick and fast. When questioned about Carey's memory, the distortion of fact and date would make a Munchausen green with envy.

Afterward, when the trade union question was forced upon him, Harriman began to talk against time, for which he was sharply criticized by Comrade Trainor. He told the old, beautiful story of boring from within. At first he felt insulted when the question was asked "what effect would his speech have on the pure and simple fakir?" He asked to have the question put "decently." Then, again, did Comrade Walsh put the same question with the same words, with more emphasis, more directness, and then said: "That is more civil." Then this "college-bred" man began to betray his learning. He complained of our report of the New Haven debate, saying that our "stenographer, Reinard, corrected some grammatical errors. How can there," says he, "be any such thing as a grammatical error. If it is an error," he continued, waving his arms grandiloquently, "then it is ungrammatical." (In other words, according to this gentleman, there can be absurd reasoning, or errors expressed grammatically.)

Throughout the evening, his errors in grammar were abundant. Such expressions as "men is," "promises was," and such prepositions as "with which to money with," were constant, and made clear to the comrades how necessary it was to correct the errors of this "intellectual" in the report of the debate. Such squirming, twisting and balking was never before seen in Syracuse. It was a sight for gods and men to see when Comrade Walsh told of his practical experience in the local moulders' union. The most revolting, contemptible conduct of the fakirs; telling how the moulders were forced to scab it on the core makers, and of the recent strike when the international officers sold out the men by conferring with the bosses and refusing to divulge one word of the deal. Grape and cannister were poured into the blinking brood of fakirs at short range. Harriman was a slippery cuss, a veritable human eel. But the buzz-saw was felt in Syracuse. When Comrade Baeder applied to ask a question—intending to ask about the San Francisco job-hunting affair—Harriman threw up both his hands and shouted: "That's enough. No more!" The Kangs had crawled into their hole, and neither man nor horse could draw them out again. Seven or eight comrades clamored to ask questions. He felt particularly aggrieved when referred to his relation with Debs. Poor Johnny. The meeting closed with three rousing cheers for the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and a listener might have recognized the refrain of the old song "O Kangaroo, O Kangaroo," etc.

P. SCHLOSSEN.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 16.

The "Untamable" Texan.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—I was considerably surprised at correspondence in the issue of the DAILY PEOPLE of February 4, headed "Changes Coming Over Texas."

If the writer of the said article would take the time to visit some of the mills and mines of Texas, especially the mills of Waco and Dallas, and the mining [illegible] of Thurber, he would probably change his mind about the "gameness" and "independence" of the Texas wage slave, and also cease his worry about capitalistic blindness in "investing the [illegible] of former robbery in Texan [illegible] institutions.

[illegible] lumbering districts of east Texas, [illegible] the company house and store take [illegible] pittance received by the employes for their twelve and fourteen [illegible] furnish an exhibition of poverty and squalor that would likely shake our friend's opinion of the "gameness" and "independence" of the subjects of capitalistic exploitation in Texas. It would also be apt to shake his faith in the "truth, honesty and fairness" which he thinks is so prevalent througnout the Lone Star State.

True, they do not whip employees here with cowhides. What need? The whip of hunger is keener and "less brutal?" more effective.

True, changes are coming over Texas. Capitalism, ever looking for new fields to exploit, is spreading more and more throughout the State; but the statements that it is new here, that brutal and slavish conditions do not already exist here, that it is acting blindly, that the "game," "manly," "independent," "honest," "truthful" and "fair" Texans will not tamely submit to it, or engage in it, is the veriest vaporing.

An instance of how the "manly Texan" submits to capitalism might be cited to our friend by calling his attention to the late farce anent the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. Some time ago the Texas legislature, with a great blare of trumpets, and much mouthing about "the rights of the people," and fierce denunciation of trusts, passed an anti-trust law. What next? After sizing up the several trusts doing business in the State, the protectors (?) of the people evidently made up their minds that the oil trust was the juiciest, and therefore jumped on it and annulled its charter. What is the result? The trust is still doing business at the old stand, and Hon. Joe Bailey, Senator from Texas, and others, are very much suspected of neglecting the people's interests. In fact there are some very nasty charges being made. Meanwhile, the Oil Trust pursues the even tenor of its way, milking the people the same as of yore. The wild and woolly Texan roars and bellows, but still comes up to be milked and fed.

There is still another exhibition of the Texan's submission to the grinding of capitalism. That is the small farmer. The poverty of these people and the miserable existence they eke out, and the long hours of work and hardship they are compelled to endure, in order to exist at all must have escaped the eye of our friend, else he would surely not have prattled so innocently about the fiery, untamable Texan.

TREBOR.

Houston, Texas, Feb 12.

Wireless Telegraphy.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—In view of the efforts being made to develop long distance wireless telegraphy, allow me to suggest an idea which may prove of some value to those engaged in the work.

One of the main obstacles to wireless telegraphy is the tremendous resistance offered by the incompressible etheric medium necessitating the construction of oscillating machines capable of producing a stress in the ether of sufficient intensity to cover the distance.

Naturally we should experiment in the direction of the least resistance.

But is this so? Why experiment within the atmosphere which is a di-electric? Why not within oceans, seas and rivers, which offer a most natural conducting medium for electric waves? Why not a hydro-dynamic system of wireless telegraphy?

Arrange the sending and receiving apparatuses so that both terminals should respectively transmit and gather the waves through the wet medium.

Less resistance, less bother.

MAURICE SLAVUTSKY.

New York, Feb. 17.

Baiting Their Hooks.

TO THE DAILY PEOPLE.—The Common Council of this city, Duquoin, Ill., has just passed a resolution that will interest the intelligent workingmen of all parts of the country. It is the following:

"WHERAS, It is the policy of the City of Duquoin and the desire of the Mayor and City Council to secure the location in our city of such industrial mining and manufacturing establishments as will tend to develop our resources, enlarge our commerce and give employment to labor in this vicinity, be it

"RESOLVED that the city of Duquoin will and does hereby remit to all such establishments employing an average of 25 or more men, all City Taxes on such establishments for a period of 10 years from the date of their location in our city, and the County Clerk of Perry County is hereby authorized and directed to omit extending upon his books the City Taxes of any person firm or corporation coming under the terms hereof."

Isn't this lovely? A special inducement is thus offered to the fleecers of the workingmen, to set up their skinning plants, whereby the skinned class is to be attracted hither, and afford a chance to the traders to clip a little more.

The mayor is a Democrat, and the Council is made up of both Democrats and Republicans.

Comrade J. R. Peppin organized a Section of the S. L. P. here on January 26, with twelve charter members.

JOHN M. FRANCIS.

Duquoin, Ill., Feb. 14.

Turned Down Again.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The Social Democrats, or Counterfeit Socialists, are playing in hard luck. The Trades and Labor Assembly—the body that took such an active part less than one year ago in raising some two hundred dollars to cover the cost of a Debs meeting—has given the cold shoulder to them. Of course the interest in that Debs' meeting was inspired from a desire to injure the Socialist Labor Party, not that organized labor would vote for the S. D. P., as the august committee now found out. When they came before the body with resolutions asking for cooperation in a mass city convention, the resolutions were, as any one possessed with ordinary intelligence might know, not entertained.

The Social Democracy of this city consists of several brewers, who took out a charter in the S. D. P., but their numbers dwindled to three or four until the S. L. P. put a city ticket in the field, when all at once there was great interest in the S. D. P., and a meeting was called to "organize" an English branch." Along with a few honest, but deluded, Germans, there come the following dandies: J. L. Bachman, a Republican lawyer, who was a leader in the late Golden Rule, non-partisan salvation scheme; A. S Lightwalter, ex-editor of most any old reform paper, and who is reported to have recently attempetd to get control, or in some way become the editor of a Union county Republican paper; Anthony Matraja, a peanut pedler, who stands on the books of Section Columbus as suspended for non-payment of dues; he wanted to resign, but we would not let him, and have never thought it worth while to expel him; and Mark Wild, the president of this great body that pays dues, or is supposed to pay dues, to the Springfield Kang committee of the S. D. P.

As the S. L. P. Section grows in age and efficiency these little schemers will cease to impose their nefarious schemes on a suffering public. Among the young men of the city we are gaining, and will soon have a very aggressive movement. Groups of young men, hitherto unknown to have an interest, are now found engaged in very animated discussion, throwing, as it were, the older fellows who have led them, aside with contempt, and insisting that there are serious questions to consider. Such is the spirit that is beginning to make itself forcibly felt, and the near future will surprise the schemers who have so long plied their vocation, and seem to assume that anyone who pays an eloquent tribute of eulogy to abstract Socialism will be followed as a flock of sheep follow the bell wether—too stupid to even suspect that the political side is only incidental and that the economic side is the all important. As insignificant as the S. L. P. may seem in this city, yet we know we are a terror to fakirs, schemers of shysters and all kind of evil doers; and we will soon make it so unpleasant that they will look for a hiding place.

It would seem that as a living becomes harder, these fellows who have so long led a dead-beat life would become more serious, that the furnace of affliction would purify them; but not so; on the contrary, they become worse every day, and will until the class-conscious proletariat arise in such might that they feel as if they were arraigned before the judgment bar of God. Up with the Arm and Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party and the S. T. and L. A. and smash them.

OSCAR FREER.

Columbus, O., Feb. 15.

As to the Papal Encyclical.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—From the time I first became acquainted with the S. L. P. and its press, I have constantly voted its ticket and read its papers, and I admire its plucky fight against traitors and foes. But one thing seems displeasing and contradictory to the fairness of its press: Whenever a Bishop Potter, Rev. Vail, or other dignitary of the Protestant persuasion makes a statement that is conflicting with S. L. P. tenets, he is at once held up and denounced, and rightly so. But, why not be impartial and also hold up the pope, who, in his recent encyclical on Socialism (printed and commented on in all papers but the DAILY PEOPLE), bitterly denounces the movement (?) Why this cringing attitude of the otherwise fearless Buzz-Saw? Surely nine-tenths of the membership of the S. L. P. are emancipated from religious superstition of whatever sort.

In last SUNDAY PEOPLE'S Letter-Box I saw you answered a commenter on the encyclical with the words that it couldn't be commented on through a newspaper report. Now when you dissect Bishop Potter's speeches you, of course, follow the newspaper reports, as it seems unlikely that he would tender you a manuscript of his utterances. Why, then, should the old duffer, the pope, be treated more courteously when he anathematizes our movement? A more venomous attack has never been made on Socialism, and yet you pass over it in silence. I should like to have your attitude explained.

"QUESTIONABLE"

Providence, R. I., Feb. 20.

[We can neither accept the important allegations of fact made by our correspondent, nor share his conclusions. We shall take these in the inverse order of their importance.

1. The implication that there is even a prima facie parity of resemblance between speeches by a Bishop Potter or a Rev. Vail, on the one hand, and an Encyclical by a Pope on the other, is unacceptable. The speeches made by the two former, in the presence of reporters, are not in the category of an official document, "solemnly" promulgated. If they were to utter themselves documentarily, it would be an impropriety to criticise, even them, from scrappy newspaper reports. Moreover, neither of the two gentlemen occupies any but a local, one may say, obscure position; whereas the Pope, as a matter of fact, is an international entity. The treatment accorded to a whelp, is out of place toward a tiger.

2. The allegation that the Encyclical was commented on in all the papers, and that "a more venomous attack has never been made on Socialism," than the attack made by the Encyclical, are statements not in keeping with the facts. Since the appearance of the authentic Encyclical in full in the public press, comment on it has been conspicuously slim, if not absent. And no wonder. So far from the fulmination being of unusual venomousness and power, as the capitalist press, no doubt, hoped for, the thing sounded and reads like a prolonged whine of toothless, eyeless and fiberless senility. Any flannel-mouthed Labor Fakir, of the many we are in constant conflict with, can and does put more energy and meat into his attack on Socialism than does this Papal Encyclical. It is the flabbiest, most spineless, most inane, most vaporous, and intangible "attack" on Socialism yet made. It fell flat.

3. Our correspondent may, at this point, say: "Let it be so. Why did you not say so? Why kept you silent? Was not your silence a cringing of the Buzz-Saw?" The Buzz-Saw of the Fighting S. L. P. did not and never will cringe. We shall now take our correspondent into our confidence, provided he keep it to himself, and doesn't let the secret of this "Sanctum" out: Our hitherto silence has come about this way, and the following is what we were up to all the while: Proceeding upon the principle that a document of that character, emanating from such a source, could not with dignity be assailed until we had an authentic copy of it, just as soon as the Encyclical began to cast its shadow ahead, we began to get ready for it. The way of treatment decided on was its publication in full, and parallel therewith the publication of those passages of previous Encyclicals, Pius IX's in particular, in which the free press, the telegraph, the printing press, free speech, free thought, the principle that political power comes from below and not from above—in short, in which all the things that make for progress and that our civilization prizes, were successively anathematized by the Holy See through its successive Popes. The whole preceded with a terse statement of the principles and facts on which Socialism is founded. That was, we hold, the way to meet and dispose of the threatened "bolt." Even after the "bolt" turned out to be a fizzle, the plan was adhered to. But we ran up against this snag: this paper, a daily paper, already a virtually miraculous feat, considering its absurdly limited financial, and, consequently, labor powers, could not spare a man continuously enough to hunt up and make those extracts, so as to present an answer worthy of the dignity of the Socialist Labor Party of America. We are still at it. Progress is slow. Now, this is your chance. Will you take a hand? You have good libraries in Providence; Boston is handy. We shall give you all the tips you need. And if you satisfy us of your accuracy, the DAILY PEOPLE will gladly carry out the plan, which only its poverty has, so far, kept back. The matter will keep. The S. L. P. can abide its time. Hence the hitherto silence of the Buzz-Saw, which never withholds a blow at error lest it make an enemy, but neither goes off at half-cock. When it revolves it revolves to a purpose, after deliberate aim, with crushing precision.—Ed. DAILY PEOPLE.]

Whiting Shows The White Feather.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—One of the "great" men in Holyoke, Mass. (from the capitalist standpoint in view), is the Hon. William Whiting, millionaire, paper manufacturer, ex-Mayor, ex-congressman. He is always trotted out at festive occasions as the "model citizen," the self-made man, in short, the—William the Great of Holyoke. When, therefore, the local newspapers announced that "the Hon. William Whiting will speak on Socialism," we were of course interested to learn what he would have to say upon that subject. The lecture was announced to take place at Grace Chapel on Tuesday, February 12. Being a stormy night it was to be expected that there would not be a very large audience. There were about twenty people present, including two members of the Socialist Labor Party.

The lecturer consumed about thirty minutes trotting out some of the old chestnuts about "Socialists wanting to divide," etc.

After the lecture, quite a number of questions were asked and partly answered, and partly dodged. One of the comrades said Mr. Whiting was the best dodger of questions he had ever seen.

Mr. Whiting having thus entered the field of social-economic discussion, he was promptly challenged to a public discussion on Socialism, having been informed that his arguments were wrong. In answer he sent this letter which speaks for itself:

Feb. 13th, 1901.

Mr. M. Ruther, City.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 10th inst., relating to modern Socialism, and also the clippings from the newspaper, were duly received. I thank you for them.

I have no time to follow up any controversy as to what Socialism means,—that is an old subject and its adherents have been discussing the question for a great many years, and do not seem to know exactly what it means. I simply presented my views to a few men the other evening, and disclaimed any intention of going into an historical discussion of Socialism. I treated it in its various aspects as I understood it, and left the matter there.

No one was excluded from the meeting, and if you had been there I should have answered your questions, or tried to, the same as I did every one's else, and perhaps you would have enjoyed the occasion, as I did myself, and as I believe every one present did.

Very truly yours,

Wm. Whiting.

Mr. Whiting shows the white feather. Perhaps that was the only atonement possible for his rashness in entering the lists on so important a question, on which he knows so little. A neater white feather is not imaginable than to throw up the rantings and contradictions of alleged Socialists, as an excuse for getting out of a discussion with the only organized Socialist Movement in the land—the S. L. P.

R.

Holyoke, Mass., Feb. 18.

Labor Lieutenants of Capital at Work Among Iron Moulders in Steubenville, O.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The below advertisement tells its own tale. It appeared one evening this week in the "Herald-Star" of this city:

"WANTED—IRON MOULDERS, 25 Light Green Sand Molders, 35 Heavy Green Sand Molders, 20 Dry Sand Molders, 10 Loam Molders. Apply in person promptly to Fraser & Chalmers' Foundry, West 12th St. and Washtenaw Ave., Chicago. Steady work to competent men. All Union Iron Molders' attention is directed to the following letter from President Fox, of the Iron Molders' Union of North America:

—Office of the—

"IRON MOLDERS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA.

"Cincinnati, Jan. 31, 1901.

"Messers. Fraser & Chalmers, Chicago, Ill.

"Gentlemen: The action of the molders, declaring a strike in your foundry, is an assumption of authority which has no official authority from the IRON MOLDERS' UNION of North America, or Local Union No. 233, of Chicago, Ill., of which they are members. Said action was illegal and a violation of our rules and laws, and the members of the IRON MOLDERS' UNION are authorized to accept employment in your foundry pending investigation of the alleged grievance and decision of Conference Committee, as provided in the New York Agreement. To all members of our union who go to work we will guarantee the fullest recognition and support of our organization. Respectfully yours,

"MARTIN FOX, President."

I send it to you as another instance of the Fakirated Labor Union's tactics. Brothers Labor and Capital seem to be working hand in hand in this case, if you can call the officers of the I. M. U., "Labor." But as far as the actual workers are concerned the officers and the capitalist is all there is to it in this case.

E. HALPIN,

Steubenville, O., Feb. 16.

No Danger, Safety Lies in Unifying the Vampires.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—On last June 30, while walking along Park Row, I was fortunate enough to witness a parade of workingmen that was marching to New Reade street to launch, in a fitting manner, their own daily newspaper. On Sunday, July 1, I bought the first of the DAILY PEOPLE, and I have bought it every day since, and do not know how I could get along without it. It is not my purpose to write you this letter on how I like the DAILY PEOPLE, but rather to ask you a question about a matter that has been troubling me for some time. It is this: I have watched the course that the paper has taken on all the important events of the day; I see how fearlessly it attacks every crook and fakir in capitalist society. I have noticed the smashing blows that it delivers at the Labor Fakirs, or Organized Scabbery, as you justly term them. Every evil move of theirs is exposed and their treachery to the rank and file is made manifest.

Again: The capitalist politicians have been excoriated as they never were before; their duplicity, corruption, and oneness of interest no matter what camp they were in was vividly portrayed in your columns. The spurious Socialists were lashed with whips of fire until the Kang, and the Debsite, Millerandist, and Me-too-ist, reformer and freak, groaned in agony as the DAILY PEOPLE flayed them.

As well as these gentry the paper has exposed the methods of the yellow journals with all their monumental fakes and lies and their hoodwinking of the working class. The civic reformers, vice crusaders, astrologists, clairvoyants, fortune tellers, gamblers, police and pimps, in short, all the criminals of capitalist society have had the DAILY PEOPLE calcium light turned on them for the edification and enlightenment of the working class, off whom they, vampire like, live. After reviewing these things I want to ask this question: Are you not afraid that these fellows who suffer from your never-miss shots, will come some night and blow up the building, with a view to saving themselves?

An answer to this question will be much appreciated by myself and other friends.

VIGILANT,

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 20.

There Goes Another Batch of that "96,918 Socialist Voters."

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—Frank Weber, as the papers stated the other day, has gone to Madison as a lobbyist for Labor.

This particular gentleman is not an unknown personage in the Labor world. He is a spokesman of the American Federation of Labor. Nor is he unknown in Democratic circles; there he performs the function of "conveying scientific thought and reason to the intellectually hungry."

This man, an apostle of Bryanized scabbery, and admirer of Bryan, has now gone to the capital of the Badger State to beg for a morsel of bread. There is a lesson in the conduct of this labor fakir that reveals the fakirism of himself and of those who send him, and whose tool he is. He reflects the "class-unconsciousness" of the "radicals;" the "borers from within."

The body he represents at Madison claims to be very "radical," indeed, nearly the whole strength of the Social Democrats is centered in it. The lesson to be drawn from this is very plain. Firstly, it demonstrates the utter inability of Bryanized scabbery to do anything for the working people; it resorts to political means. Secondly, it points out again, as it has done time and time again, that the tactics of the S. D. are wrong, consequently its cause hopeless, on account of its unclass-conscious actions and attitude; to beg, instead of demand.

The political organization of the "radicals" as such, may not have a direct finger in the pie, but indirectly it shows a tendency to do the identical thing that the fakir does.

When men show themselves weaklings and know-nothings on the economic field, what can we then expect of them on that broader field that takes in all others—the political field, where honesty of purpose and integrity of the highest order are requisites?

These "radicals do not seem to have advanced far enough to understand that laws passed by the capitalists for the working people are usually not worth the paper on which they are written; that those laws can be beneficial to the people only when behind their passage the workingmen themselves stand as an intelligent body of voters. They, the "radicals,' either don't yet know this, or it is not profitable to them to know it. The "radicals" seem to develop more and more into radical populism—their true color.

H. B.

Milwaukee, Feb. 19.

Seeing the Light.

To the DAILY PEOPLE—A few months ago I thought myself competent to criticise the seeming harshness of the paper. I am a little wiser and a great deal humbler to-day. The needs of my class are being shown more clearly to me every day, and I am sure now that our cause calls for stern methods of warfare. Our battle isn't going to be fought successfully with fans and perfume, nor yet with prayer-books and incense. When I went into this movement I hoped great things from the clergy, and from college professors, but have been so often disappointed that I think I know now what is meant by the term "class-consciousness." It vexed and repelled me at first, but my hostile feeling came from impatience and ignorance and self-conceit. You see, I am in the confessional, so I may as well own up all my sins like

A GOOD PENITENT.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 19.

"Sugarine."

To the DAILY PEOPLE—The world is still making progress, and another new thing has been evolved in our system of production, this time in our corner of the country.

A company at North Manchester, Ind., have discovered a chemmical process by which they produce a fluid article which they call "sugarine." They claim, and their claim is pretty well established, that a two-ounce phial of it is equal to fifty cents' worth of sugar for sweetening purposes, and can be sold for twenty-five cents a phial.

It will perhaps be interesting to see the sugar trust sweep down and swallow up this discovery, and thus keep the people from deriving the benefit which appears in it. If the company has its process patented, and I suppose they have, and understand the strength of their position, they might put up an interesting fight against the trust.

But under the capitalist system nothing of the kind will occur.

It is only under the co-operative commonwealth that the people will reap the benefit of discoveries and inventions.

Then, on to the Socialist Republic!

O. P. STONER.

Clayport, Ind., Feb. 19.

After Comrade Mother Jones, Come Comrade Czar [illegible] II. and Comrade King Charles I. Who Next?

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The "Adverulu," a Roumanian paper, of last January 27, makes the official announcement that King Charles I. of Roumania "has gracefully conferred the order of the 'Cordon of the Roumanian Star' upon Delcasse, Minister of External Affairs, and Millerand, Minister of Commerce, of France."

The Kangaroos and the Labor Fakirs-at-Large are evidently winning great victories and making great progress. Only a few days ago "Comrade Czar Nicholas II." conferred an order upon that "great Socialist Millerand," whom the Kangaroo delegates in the Paris Congress protected with their vote; and now we learn that "Comrade King Charles I." of Roumania has done the same thing.

What other "Socialist body" can boast such rapid progress and distinguished converts? Surely not the Socialist Labor Party.

Let it be known that Czar Nicholas II. and King Charles I. have become Kangaroos and supporters of the "Volkszeitung" and "borers from within," and that Comptroller Coler, who graciously gave $100 to help build the Labor Lyceum, has joined them.

Rejoice, Kangaroos! Rejoice! Yours is the future.

A PROLETARIAN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 24.

LETTER BOX.

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

C.F.B., NEW WHATCOM, WASH.—We have never been allowed into a nunnery; and don't know just how things go on there. But we can imagine that if nuns, cloistered in some secluded spot of the earth, where not even the buzz of the streams of life is heard, were to start talking about social movements, they would deliver themselves as naively and irrelevantly as you when you start advising how to run things.

B.C., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—You had better catch on to the difference there is between "smashing Unionism" and smashing those who render Unionism infamous.

"VIGILANT," BROOKLYN, N.Y.—As supplementary to the answer given to your question in the heading put over your letter in the correspondence column, you should keep in mind that to all "blowing-up" performances it takes two: a blow-upper and a blow-uppee. Now, then, the would-be blow-uppers are wiser men to-day. They know how they fared on the night of July 10, '99; and they are well aware that they got off then immensely cheaper than they, individually or collectively, would get off to-day were they to try any more games of physical assault. No individual or set of men walks to-day, or to-night, the streets of New York and Brooklyn more safely than do the men occupied in this building. The would-be blow-uppers are well aware of that. Occasionally, they are caught prowling around nere, but they scurry away at the double-quick the moment they hear steps.

A——n, LONDON, ENGLAND.—Such letters as yours, and they are becoming more and more frequent of late, go far to explain the hysteric outbreaks of late noticeable in "Justice." Those gentlemen must surely feel the under-tow of the tidal wave that is gathering in this country through the S.L.P., and are becoming irritable, and flutter like owls whom the beams of the rising sun disturb in their hollows.

D.F., KANSAS CITY, MO.—Just strike upon the Class Struggle shields of the Social Democracy, and they will sound like the tin shams that they are.

L.M.L., JERSEY CITY, N.J.—The "grapes" have not yet been all culled from the bunch presented by Messrs. Barnes & Co., of the Cigarmakers' International Union. There are lots more.

B.S., BISMARCK, S.D.—In the first place, no such invitation to a unity convention from the Social Democracy (Chicago), has yet reached the headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party. In the second place it is not the province of the Party's national organ to trespass upon the functions of the N.E.C., and answer for that body or foreshadow the answer that may be forthcoming from that body, should such an invitation reach it. In that matter, this paper's functions begin and end with publishing whatever answer the N.E.C. of the S.L.P. may give. The editor of this paper is not a member of the N.E.C.

"SOCIALIST," PHILADELPHIA, PA.—If the Kangaroos drop their present name, and adopt that of "Socialist party," it will be as well. The word "Democratic" now in their name is the naval-string that tells where the concern issued from. If it changes that into "Socialist party," the absence of the word "Labor" will serve the purpose of emphasizing the fact that it is not a Labor party. Either way their squirmings will help to elucidate them.

A.D., HARTFORD, CONN.—You can never have heard a Labor Fakir orating and touching upon the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. If you ever have a chance, go and hear one. You will find him alternating between solemn platitudes and tense fury. His position being wrong to his own knowledge, and feeling driven ever more into a glaring contradiction between his abstract claims and his actual acts, his spirit becomes sour and intolerant. Hence, also, the striking contrast that you will perceive between the S. L. P. press, and the Kangaroo press. The sense of humor is entirely absent from the latter.

W.B., EAST LIVERPOOL, O.—Originally, the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum was animated by the spirit of its noble founder, Dr. Franz Gerau. It was then a clean-handed bona fide Labor concern. To-day it is the reverse of all that. How much so, you may gather from the circumstance that the "Staats Zeitung" and capitalist politicians such as Comptroller Coler of this city are contributing moneys to re-build it. To-day, it is, like the "Volkszeitung," a stench in the nostrils of all honorable German workingmen.

R.V.S., PUEBLO, COLO., AND C.D., TOPEKA, KAN.—You two are simply too sweet and good for this earth. Why do you insist upon remaining sinners on earth, instead of hastening to become saints in heaven?

J.B., CHICAGO, ILL.—This paper does not claim to be infallible. It relies upon the fairness of its readers to distinguish between "slips," particularly when they proceed from correspondents, and intentional falsehood. Of the former no paper, least of all a daily paper, can expect to be wholly free; of the latter no intelligent man can convict it; least of all when he compares its statements with the wild lies of the Kangaroo papers.

D.L., ROME, N.Y.—1. Dr. Victor Adler of Vienna simply prevaricates when he now claims that he objected to the "Kautsky Resolutions," and wanted to introduce an amendment in the Paris Congress. He violently supported the resolutions in the Committee, and was both rude and vulgar towards the S.L.P. committeemen, who, as bona fide Socialists, fought the resolutions in the Committee.

2. Kautsky's squirmings to get out of the hole that he got into cannot avail him. Bernstein is holding his (Kautsky's) nose to the fact that Kautsky adopted Bernstein's position. The passage repudiating the class struggle is too explicit to allow any crawling out.

3. The scheme of the French capitalists to smash the French Socialist Labor Party (Parti Ouvrier Francais) has failed ignominiously. Millerand and his Jaures have nothing with them but the "autonomous groups" (sporadic organizations, mainly on paper), which their banker backers pay for setting up with Anarchists as agents. The French Socialist Movement is firmly in the hands of the P.O.F.

M. McN.J., DETROIT, MICH.—The DAILY PEOPLE has pointedly disowned Maud Gonne. She may mean first rate. But as more than once pointed out in these columns:

Less harm is wrought
By lack of heart
Than lack of thought.

Miss Gonne talks exclusively along bourgeois lines, and is here wholly surrounded by that element of the Irish American that exploits the Irish proletariat as no Briton exploits the Irish people. Thus she, who would aid the Irish people, is helping to rivet upon them the chains of subjection.

V.D. JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—No fault can be found with people in Europe, who are seeking to remove the political trammels of feudalism, left standing by the capitalist revolution in those countries. None whatever. The quarrel that the American Socialists have with those gentlemen is on a different line. The American Socialists find fault with those gentlemen for not being frank about it. Let them frankly admit that they are a supplementary movement, intended to supplement the capitalist revolution, and thus clear the way for a subsequent movement, the Socialist Movement. That would be all right. But it is all wrong to have them call themselves Socialists, indulge in Socialist phrases, and yet contemplate the only thing possible to them: bourgeois reforms.

R.D.S., BROODLYN, N.Y.—You will see in this issue a very valuable contribution on that subject, showing that the "Volkszeitung" receives hush-money for not divulging the infamies committed by the Organized Scabbery against the rank and file.

S.J.D., CLEVELAND, O.—Have you any funds? You are just in the frame of mind that the "Provisional Social Democracy" needs people to be in so as to ease them of their cash with Cuban colonization plans. Communicate with them.

W.L.B., DAVENPORT, IA.—It may look like a "conflict of mutual charges" and hence "impossible for outsiders to judge which charge is true and which is false." That is true, but only partially so. Did you ever read the fable of the race between Truth and Lie? Truth started with very short legs; Lie with very long ones. But the feature of their legs was that, with running, Lie's legs wore out and became shorter, till finally they were wholly worn out, while Truth's legs grew stronger and longer with running, and consequently, Lie was overtaken. The moral of the story is here for Whig and Tory that events take a hand in elucidating the truth or falsehood in "conflicts of mutual charges," until it ceases to be "impossible for outsiders" to be unable "to judge which charge is true and which is false." Be a watchful "outsider," true to yourself, and time will clear up your vision. It ought to be clearing it up by this time.

D.W., NEW YORK.—There are no facilities in this office for private answers, by mail. Others please take notice. Apply to Labor News Company, this building.

"REND THE VEIL," ST. LOUIS, MO.—Of course.

H.S.A., LINCOLN, NEB.—1. Is it permissible for a member of the S.L.P. to accept ANY position in ANY Public institution or on ANY public works under the control of either the (capitalist) State, County, or Municipal governments? By this I mean to include any and all positions, from street cleaning to a clerkship in the Governor's office?—There is no such thing as a safe answer with "yes" or "no" to a question posed so broadly. Each case should be taken separately. The following would be a pretty good test: "Is the position one that can be and is secured through the regular and legitimate channels of a bona fide, class-conscious Trade Union?" If it is, then there could be no objection; if it is not, then there should be decided objection. The test would exclude clerkships in the Governor's office, and might let in street cleaners.

2. The only part of Sue's "Mysteries of the People" that has been translated into English is the "Carpenter of Nazareth, or the Silver Cross." It would be a monumental service to the Movement if the other portions could also be rendered into English.

3. Rousseau's "Social Contract" is in English. Apply Labor News Company, this city.

J. S., NEWBURG, N.Y.—The officers of the International Cigarmakers' Union have uniformly used the organization in the interest of the bosses to lower the wages of the "Spanish workers." It is an established fact that the bosses would kick up a row with their "Spanish workers"; these would go out on strike; International men would take their places, scabbing it for the low wages that the "Spanish workers" had struck against, and the shop was then "organized"; these International men could not do the desired work, but were kept at it only as a means of bluff, it worked like a simple lockout; then the strikers joined the International Union, and returned to their old places under reduced wages through the door of the Scabbed International Union. The International Union Fakirs would then set up the song of a "victory" for Labor; the bosses would appear to have bowed down to Labor and "unionized" their shop, and obtained the label,—and the wages will have gone down, just as the bosses wanted. Thanks to this pack of Organized Scabs of officers, wages were lowered under the shield of the Union. This is what was tried recently in Tampa, Fla., and failed.

J. T., SYRACUSE, N.Y.—The article signed "Viator" came from Schenectady. It was a typographical error that made it come from Syracuse.

D.C.C., NEW YORK.—No need of that. Petering Pete may be safely left in charge of Comrade MacDonald of Glasgow and Mr. Quelch of "Justice." Between the two, Pete will be done up. Caught between the virile upper mill-stone of Comrade MacDonald, and the nether mill-stone of Mr. Quelch's readiness to publish his romances about America—as for instance that 800 people gathered in the barely 300-spaced little Arlington Hall, not to mention his still more ridiculous lies about the Alliance and the S.L.P.—Pete will peter away all right, without our taking a hand in the operation.

J.N.S., NEW YORK.—It is simply unconscionable if the Kangaroos blame the chap in charge of "the Bogus." How can one galvanize a corpse into life? Or do they not know that when persons enthuse over a corpse they are paid well for doing so?

J.R., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Would you leave the Trade Union Movement in the hands of the Labor Lieutenants of the capitalist class?

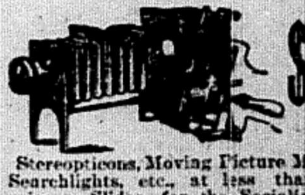
PRESS COMMITTEE, CIGARMAKERS' ALLIANCE, LONDON, ONT.—Be kind enough to write your communications with more distinctness. They have to be retraced in order to be made legible. Don't write with a pencil.

W.J.C., St. LOUIS, MO.—That bunch of blunders can be taken up in successive Uncle Sams. As you will notice, the start is made with this issue.

W.S.D., ALBANY, N.Y.—Everybody directly or indirectly connected with this office is enjoying life keenly.

W.J.B., CHICAGO, ILL.—Labor in the abstract means any wealth-producing human exertion; labor in the concrete, is human exertion put forth in a specific direction.

TO ALL OTHER CORRESPONDENTS, WHEREVER FOUND.—Greeting! Wait till next week.



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Cheapest and best place on earth.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office y Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

Regular meeting held on February 22 at the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

Rudolph Katz in the chair. Adolph Klein absent.

Receipts for week ending February, 16, $43.44. Expenditures, $43.75.

Sub-committee to confer with manager of Labor News Company submitted report recommending that a job printing establishment be acquired, and added to the Labor News Company, to be owned by the Party, where all party printing work is to be done. The plan was adopted and Julian Pierce and Julius Hammer instructed to proceed with further investigations.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, sends semi-annual report.

Reports of agitation work received from W. S. Dalton, from Albany, N. Y., and from J. R. Pepin, Terre Haute, Ind.

Section Augusta, Georgia, reports the expulsion from the Party of James R. Cortledge, for treason to the working class.

Monthly report received from Los Angeles, California.

Sections Richmond county, N. Y., and Hamilton, Ohio, report election of officers.

New charter granted to amalgamated section at Larobe, Penn.

A lengthy communication was received from E. T. Kingsley, an expelled member of Section Seattle, Wash., countersigned by a number of people, some of whom are alleged to be members of Section Seattle, while some of these signers are said to be applicants for membership in said Section. In this communication Kingsley asks of the National Executive Committee that it suspend and reorganize Section Seattle, he to be charged with the work of reorganization.

In view of the fact that the National Executive Committee has nothing whatever to do with cases of expulsion in States where a State Committee exists, and that, therefore, the matter falls exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Washington State Committee in the first place and to the general vote of membership in the State in the second place, and since, moreover, the National Executive Committee has full confidence in both Section Seattle and Washington State Committee to properly and effectively represent the interests of the Socialist Labor Party, it was decided to lay the said communication on the table.

JULIUS HAMMER,
Recording Secretary.

S. L. P. of Canada.

Meeting of the N. E. C., at call of the national secretary.

Comrade Bryce in the chair. Moved by Comrade Haselgrove, seconded by Courtenay that we pass a vote of censure on the recording secretary for not having the minutes. Carried.

Correspondence—Letter from Woodley, re mayoralty elections, Toronto. Letter from Winnipeg Section stating their difficulty; membership reduced below a quorum by the capitalist system forcing them to leave town. Moved and seconded that the national secretary write them a letter of advice and encouragement. Carried. Letter from Hamilton, Ont. re expense of speakers from London; moved and seconded we pay one dollar on account of said expense; carried.

Moved and seconded we submit 1st of April and 1st of May as expiration of the term of the National Executive Committee, also nominations for seat of the National Executive Committee and Board of Appeals, same to include statement of financial matters, report progress of movement in the different sections and that it also be sent to official organ, the DAILY PEOPLE, for publication. Carried.

Moved and seconded that a resolution be drawn up that this executive is of the opinion that the use by party secions of the pure and simple trade union label is a detriment to the party and should be discontinued, also that no applicant be accepted if said applicant is an officer in a pure and simple union. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we write Wilkinson of Ingersoll re forming section there. Carried.

Bill from Allison & Element for printing leaflets $8.75. Ordered paid.

Moved and seconded Comrade Courtenay be recording secretary displacing Comrade Appleton, who cannot give sufficient time. Carried.

Moved and seconded we meet at call of national secretary. Carried.

Moved we adjourn. Carried.

J. P. COURTENAY, Rec. Sec.

Proceedings of D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A.

The regular meeting of D. A. 49 was held on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 17, in the Daily People Building, with the D. M. W. Aug. Gilhaus in the chair.

District Master Workman reported he had visited L. A. 84, Bakers' Union, and attended the banner dedication of of L. A. 19, Waiters' Union.

District Secretary reported that he had visited L. A's, 141, cigarmakers; 170, Lithographers; 215, Blank Book Workers, and 2394 Shoemakers. Found all meetings well attended and the Locals initiating new members. L. A. 19, Waiters' Union, had conformed to the mandates of the District and hired musicians from L. A. 1028. Had attened the banner dedication of L. A. 19, which was a grand success both socially and financially.

Comunications:

One from L. A. 274, N. Y. Machinists, stating that they would meet hereafter on the first and third Tuesdays in each month, at the Daily People Building. Received and filed.

One from Tailors Progressive Union in relation to their indebtedness to the District. Received and filed.

One from Edward Coleman appealing from the Alliance. Received and referred Cigarmakers Alliance, is expelling him from the Alliance. Received and referred to the Grievance Committee.

Reports of Committees:

Auditing Committee reported that they had been unable to get a meting of the full committee, and therefore could not make the final report for last year.

Grievance Committee. No report.

Organizing Committee. No report.

Reports of Locals:

L. A. 19, reported that they held a special meeting upon the order of the District, and had engaged the music of L. A. 1028 for their banner dedication; the same was a grand success.

L. A. 98, Machinists, reported that they had decided to meet in the Daily People Building on the first and third Saturdays in each month; also that they had received a comunication from the Labor News Company in relation to the debate between De Leon and Hariman; will take action on this matter at the first meeting to be held in the Daily People Building.

L. A. 141, Cigarmakers, reported they were initiating new candidates at almost every meeting. Had purchased fifty copies of the debate between De Leon and Harriman.

L. A. 170, Lithographers, reported that they had held their first meeting in the Daily People Building on February 5. Will hold a Smoker on March 23. Have a number of sketches which they will dispose of at the Daily People affair on March 17th, and turn the proceeds over to the Daily People.

L. A. 215, Blank Book Workers, held a well attended meeting on the 16th and initiated one new member. Received communication from the Labor News Co., and bought twenty-five copies of the debate.

L. A. 252, Eastern District Mixed Alliance, reported that they would hold a number of agitation meetings, and requested the help of the District in this matter.

Organization Committee were instructed to attend to the matter.

L. A. 1028, Musical Alliance, reported that there was trouble among the Musical Unions affiliated with the C. F. U. The C. F. U. wants them to amalgamate into one organization, which from present indications, was impossible.

L. A. 1653, Excelsior Labor Club, reported that they would hold an open meeting on Wednesday evening, Feb. 20th, in the Daily People building, No. 2-6 New Reade street.

L. A. 2394, Shoeworkers, reported that they would hold a smoker on March 30th, to celebrate their 11th anniversary. Will also hold a mass meeting on Feb. 23d, Hall will be announced later. Admitted one new member and re-instated one member.

L. A. 84, Bakers, reported that boss baker Charles Siebert, on First avenue, between 90th and 91st street, had discharged a member of their local and employed a member of the International in his place. The boss then paid the initiation fees of the other employees into the International Union.

Action—Delegates instructed to report the above to their locals, and the District Secretary instructed to notify the Thirtieth Assembly District of the S. L. P.

Section New York reported that arrangements for the DAILY PEOPLE Festival on March 17th, are being pushed, and left a number of tickets for the District to dispose of, and hoped that they would push the sale of the same.

Comrades Person, Summers and Stark were appointed to take charge of the tickets.

L. A.'s 1, 42, 68, 88, 298, 313, 324 absent.

The organizing committee were instructed to call a meeting of the Stationary Engineers within the next two weeks.

It was decided to call a meeting of Cloak Makers on Wednesday evening, February 20th, at the DAILY PEOPLE Building.

Comrade T. A. Hickey reported that he had spoken at a meeting of Longshoremen, on last Thursday night, and at the 34th and 35th Assembly Districts on Friday night and organized a local alliance.

Somerville, Mass.

Charles Kroll of Providence, R. I., will deliver a lecture at lower Eberle Hall, Union Square, on Sunday, March 3, at 7.30 p. m.

The subject of the lecture is "The Development of Machinery and the Trust." The lecturer will illustrate it with stereoptican views.

Tickets of admission, 10 cents; may be had at Party headquarters.

Electric cars running through Union Square stop at the door of the hall.

Illinois.

All wage-workers of Pullman, Roseland, Burnside and Kensington are cordially invited to attend a mass-meeting, held by Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party, in Vandersyde Hall, north-west corner of 111th street and Michigan ave., Sunday, March 3, at 2.30 p. m. Numerous good speakers will address those present, after which a branch will be organized.

Section Milwaukee, Wis.

The regular monthly meeting of Section Milwaukee will be held Saturday evening, March 9, at Kaiser's Hall, 300 Fourth street. Every comrade should be present as important business is to be transacted among which are matters pertaining to Party organs.

FRANK R. WILKE, Organizer,
1084 Tenth Street.

10th & 14th A. D's., Manhattan.

WALTER J. HOAR OF WORCESTER, MASS., WILL SPEAK UNDER THE AUSPICES OF ABOVE ORGANIZATION TUESDAY, MARCH 5th, 8 P. M., AT SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS, SOUTH WEST CORNER EAST ELEVENTH STREE AND FIRST AVENUE. NO WORKINGMAN SHOULD FAIL TO ATTEND.

PITTSBURG PA., ATTENTION!

Schedule of Agitation Meetings Arranged by the Section.

The agitation committee has arranged for this series of lectures to be delivered at our headquarters, 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa.:

Sunday, March 3.—Valentine Remmel, Subject: "The Class Struggle."

Sunday, March 10.—James McConnell, Subject: "The Socialist Republic."

Sunday, March 17.—John R. Root, Subject: "Socialism from Utopia to Science."

Sunday, March 24.—D. E. Gilchrist, Subject: "The Pure and Simple Trades Union."

Sunday, March 31.—Wm. J. Eberle, Subject: "The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance."

Sunday, April 7.—Geo. A. Brown, Subject: "Methods and Tactics."

Sunday, April 14.—H. A. Goff Sr., Subject: "The Corruption of the Capitalist Parties."

Sunday, April 21.—John F. Taylor, Subject: "The Socialist Labor Party."

JAS. McCONNELL,
JOHN F. TAYLOR,
S. SCHULBERG,
Agitation Committee.

Improvement Fund for the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung."

Previously acknowledged	$41.50
George Schmahl, Brooklyn N.Y.	.50
Collected from comrades in Adams, Mass.	2.00
C. Kohlenberg, Marion, Ind.	1.00
G. Luck, New York city	.50
H. Hoffmann, Port Sverin, N.Y.	.25
German Branch, Section Paterson, N. J.	2.50
G. Renner, Jacksonville, Ills.	1.00
F. Herz, Boston, Mass.	.50
Collected by comrade Lechner, Hartford, Conn.:	
M. Lechner	1.00
A. Gierginski	1.00
F. Fellermann	1.00
W. Prescavetz	1.00
A. Rosmeisl	.25
J. Rosmeisl	.50
Ch. Stodel	.50
Jake Fischer	.25
A. Kumpitsch	.75
J. Hartenstein	.25
Chas. Zolot, Peekskill, N. Y.	1.00
Total	$57.25

RICHARD KOEPPEL.

Fund for Section Haverhill.

Previously acknowledged	$13.25
Received from Richard Koppel, Cleveland, O.	1.00
Tenth District Branch, Section Cleveland, O., S. L. P. (German)	3.00
Gustav Weikert, Cleveland, O.	.75
N. Van Kerkvoorde, Sloan, N.Y.	1.00
Philipp Luck, N. Y.	1.00
Section Peoria, N. Y. DAILY PEOPLE	3.00
Collection at meeting of Section Hartford, Conn., S. L. P.	1.50
Contribuion of House Committee, Hartford, Conn., S. L. P.	1.50
Total	$26.00

JAMES F. DAILEY,
Treasurer, Section Haverhill, S. L. P.
121 Merrimac street.

Boston, Mass.

All Boston comrades and sympathizers of the S. L. P. are hereby called upon to obtain advertisements for the March 17 special edition of the DAILY PEOPLE, also to contribute articles for sale at the fair to be held in connection with the DAILY PEOPLE Festival in New York, March 17.

Gifts should be sent not later than March 13 to S. L. P. headquarters, 45 Eliot street, to the following members of the committee on the DAILY PEOPLE Festival.

THOS. A. LORING,
PAULINE WILSON,
HARRIET E. LOTHROP.

Plainfield, N. J., Lecture Course.

The following course of lectures have been arranged by Branch Plainfield, S. L. P., to be held at Red Man's Hall, 212 W. Front street:

March 3. Mr. A. S. Brown.—"Modern Socialism."

March 10. Mr. W. Walker.—"Socialism or Slavery—Which?"

March 17.—Mr. C. S. Vander Porten.—"What is Socialism?"

March 24.— Mr. F. W. Wilson.—"Emancipation from Wage Slavery."

Time, 3 p. m. Good Music. Good Speakers.

Matt Dowdell Wanted.

The whereabouts of Matt Dowdell, formerly organizer of Branch Homestead Section Allegheny County, S. L. P., is much desired. It is thought he may have wandered off in a fit of despondency. He is of medium height; weight, about 135 pounds; has grey eyes and dark hair and mustache. Two fingers are missing from the right hand. He has a black mark on the right side of his nose. On his right arm is tatooed the letters "M. D;" on the left arm an eagle and shield. Address information to

MRS. ANNA DOWDELL,
Homestead, Pa.

Or to Thomas Lawry, organizer, Branch Homestead.

S. L. P. Supplies.

Constitutions, a neat 16-page booklet with stiff red cover, vest pocket size	70c. per 100
Application cards	40c. per 100
Dues cards	40c. per 100
Rubber stamp seals, regular size, with emblem (to order only)	[illegible]0c. each

Address all orders with cash to Henry Kuhn, 2 to 6 New Reade street, New York city, Box 1576. Avoid credit orders for they involve useles expense and trouble.

NEWS FROM
THE FIELD OF LABOR.

Strikes, actual and probable, were the most conspicuous items of news in the Field of Labor during the past week. While many of these strikes were scattered and involved a number of industries they were greatest in the silk, iron, and steel, railroad and building trades. In the silk industry, the big strike in the Lackawanna Valley, which has Scranton, Pa., as its center, has extended to Paterson, N. J., where the employees of Levey Bros. and Galey and Lord, have struck against reductions, or, as they put it, for a restoration of old schedules and wages. Other strikes are likely to result in Paterson, as the "silk city" is much agitated and in sympathy with the fellow wage-slaves of the Lackawanna Valley, where there is not a mill running at present, and, where the police are intervening and attempt to break the strike by provoking disorder. The silk industry of this country, according to consular reports from Lyons, France, is likely to take the lead soon in silk production. (See "Silk Industry Growing," DAILY PEOPLE, Wednesday, Feb. 20, p. 2.) At what a cost, the 6,000 silk workers now on strike at Scranton and Paterson tells. As in the case of the steel and iron workers the triumph of their industry is secured at the expense of their degradation and destitution.

In the iron and steel industry, the chippers in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pa., went on strike against a new division of labor and a reduction of wages, amounting to $1 weekly. This strike was partly won in an hour, when the men returned to work and decided to await the result on payday. Fifty puddlers of the Bethlehem Steel Company struck against a reduction of wages to the standard of two years ago. Coremakers to the total number of 200 struck for an increase of wages in Detroit, Mich.; Chicago Heights, Ill.; Springfield, O.; and Newport News, Va. The Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers report strikes in Belleville and Quincy, Ill.; Mansfield, O., and St. Louis, Mo. Wire Weavers at Appleton, Wis., have been on strike for thirteen months for a proper ratio of apprentices. Three hundred machinists employed at the Firth Sterling Steel Company, Demmler, Pa., had their wages reduced 75 cents a day. Threats to strike were met with threats to shut down the plant indefinitely if the reduction was not accepted. The men then accepted.

On the railroads many threats of strikes were heard. The New Jersey Central failed to agree with its trainmen, and negotiations were ended. On the Lackawanna Railroad the engineers and firemen claimed that the order of promotion which the company had agreed to two years ago was being violated. The agreement stated that to every two engineers or firemen promoted, one outsider should be promoted. But the company reversed the agreement and made it one engineer or fireman to every two outsiders. The trainmen on the Brook and Beach Divisions of the New York Central, at Williamston, Pa., presented a demand for more wages. They are paid by the round trip, but owing to heavy traffic they are delayed and compelled to work overtime, and therefore want extra compensation. The trainmen on the Canadian road, the Grand Trunk, want the division at Richmond, Quebec, divided into two, as it compels them to work from 18 to 36 hours a trip. By dividing the division into two, they believed their hours will be reduced one half. Finally, the engineers on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Johnstown, Pa., demanded an increase of 20 per cent. All these complaints and demands were accompanied by threats of strikes. A good deal of trouble may be looked for in the railroad world, as consolidation proceeds therein.

In the Building Trades, the machine wood workers of New York city, which are affiliated with the United Carpenters and Joiners, report strikes in three shops against an increase of weekly hours from 49 to 53 and 58 a week. In Jersey City the sash and blind (machine) workers, numbering 125, employed by Barnes Manufacturing Company, have struck against an increase of hours from 9 to 10 a day, or 54 to 60 a week. These strikes indicate a general movement to increase, without additional pay, the hours of machine wood workers in the vicinity of New York. In Jersey City the union journeymen plumbers have notified the Master Plumbers Association that, beginning April 1, they would want an increase of fifty cents a day. The notification has been ignored.

In Plainfield, N. J., the Master Plumbers' Association decided to refuse the demand of the plumbers' and tinners' unions that none but union labor be employed on contract work. They have informed the plumbers and tinners that they will make their contracts irrespective of union labor. Following the lead of their Pittsburg colleagues, the metal, architectural and structural workers of Chicago, numbering 4,000 have decided to demand a nine hour day on May 1st. There have been internecine strikes among the plasterers at Stevens Institute, Hoboken; and the hand and machine stone measons at Newark, N. J., which resulted in one faction going out and the other going in. And yet such disgraceful things are heralded as "unionism." All the foregoing indicates a warm time in the building trades when the spring season opens.

Other strikes have been those of the cigarmakers at R. Mills' Co., factory, for an increase of $2 per thousand, of the window glass workers, at the American Window Glass Company's works at Dunkirk, Ind., against discharge of a flattener; of fifty ice cutters at Twin Lake, Wis., for promised wages of fifteen cents an hour, instead of thirteen cents; and two by miners at Myersdale, Pa. the first against the discharge of two union miners at the Cumberland and Elk Lick Co. mines, 200 men involved; the second at the Janison Works against piece work, seventy-five involved. Fifty steel plate printers employed by three Philadelphia firms also struck for an increase of wages. Regarding the miners it is predicted that another big strike will take place this spring. The operators have failed to respond to Mitchell's request for a conference and everything points to trouble again.

After strikes, reductions come in the order of importance. The Southern Spinners Association decided to curtail production. Night work was dispensed with and about 6,000 employees affected. The coke plant at Cokeville, Pa., was shut down, and employees ordered to seek employment elsewhere. One hundred mechanics in the employ of the Buckye Machine Works, Peekskill, N. Y., were discharged owing to the fact that the works were ahead of orders. The Woollen Mills, at Worcester, Mass., were shut down, rather than pay an advance in wages to sewers and menders. One thousand and one hundred men, women and children are affected. The Colusa Parrot Mine at Butte, Montana, was closed down and 1,000 men were thrown out of employment. The condition of the New England cotton cloth production, is said to necessitate a curtailment. Cotton operatives' wages in these districts are being reduced in order to make sales cheaper and easier, which is but a flimsy method of putting off the inevitable. In Pawtucket, R. I., the United States Cotton Mill Company employing 650 operatives, has reduced wages 10 per cent.; while the Faals Company, at Norwich, Conn., with 500 employees, has also made a 10 per cent. reduction. The Magid-Hope Silk factory, at Milford, Mass., shut down—200 affected. More will follow.

There were many other items of the week in the Field of Labor worthy of notice, but space forbids their mention. What has been referred to demonstrates beyond doubt, that the more conspicuous part an industry plays in the expansion policy of the capitalists of this country, the more likely are the employers in the more likely are the employees in that industry likely to be ground down and suppressed. As witness, the silk and iron and steel industries And it demonstrates also that despite capitalist admirers, the workers' hours and labor are being increased and their wages decreased, as is noticeable in the building trades, the machine wood workers especially, the railroads and the cotton mills.

Donations to the Daily People.

[Week ending Feb. 23.]

Tacoma, Wash., Spenser, 75c.; Hong, 25c.; Anderson, 75c.; Ryan, 50c.; Jorgensen, 25c.; Rudniek, 25c.	$2.75
Schenectady, N. Y., E. L. Lake, $1; Weinberger, $1; Clubs 1 and 2, $1 each, $2; Club 3, 50c.	4.50
Baltimore, Md., Stevens, 50c.; Meyer, 50c.; Saltz, 25c.; Hartman, 50c.	1.75
Cleveland, Ohio, Kuhnert, $1	1.00
Collinwood, Ohio, Matthews, $1	1.00
Providence, R. I., Reid, $2.50	2.50
Pittsburg, Pa., Fawcett, $4; Taylor, 50c.	4.50
New Haven, Conn., Maher, $1; Ruckser, 50c.; Serrer, $1; Stodel, 25c.; Pfirman, $1	3.75
New York, Prog. Litho Alliance, No. 170, $3	3.00
14th A. D., M. Kleinberger, $2; J. Kleinberger, $1	3.00
16th A. D., Weiss, 25c.; Platzner, 25c.; [illegible]renpreiss, 75c.; Stark, 50c.; Lederman, 75c.; Stiller, 25c.; Gorovitz, 25c.; Gottlieb, 25c.	3.25
15th & 17th A. D., O'Toole, $1; Burns, $1	2.00
18th A. D., per Owen Diamond $5	5.00
20th, A. D., Bordoch, 25c.; Winawer, 75c.	1.00
19th & 21st A. D., Mittelberg, $1; Mauland, $1; Eller, $1; Brandes, $1; Doual, $1; Rasmussen, $1; J. W. G., $1; Welman, $1; Rohde, $1; Koell, $1; C. O. T., $1.50; G. W. D., $1.50 (in last acknowledgments from this district, Peterson and Rasmussen were omitted each with 50c., but the total of $19, then given was correct.)	13.00
23d A. D., Rubin, 50c.; Westerberg, 50c.; Lorson, 50c.; Plamondon, 50c.; Kaufman, 50c.; Bama, 50c.; [illegible]womey, $1	3.75
32d & 33d A. D., Vonderlieth, $2.	2.00
34th & 3[illegible] A. D., Koneally, $1; Hodes, 50c.; Hermansen, $1; Crawford, $1	3.50
Brooklyn, 7th A. D., Fiebiger, $15; Murphy, $1.50; Rasmussen, $1.	17.00
10th A. D., Keveney, $2; Kihn, $1; Peck, 50c.	3.50
12th A. D., Grubb, 60c.	60
19th A. D., [illegible]indvall, 40c.; by District, $1	1.40
Total	$84.25
Previously acknowledged	$3,184.25
Grand total	$3,268.50

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y.

Daily People General Fund.

E. Siff, Sec'y Daily People Conference	$20.45
Section Chicago, Ill., auction	16.52
7th & 9th A D., N. Y. City	50
Harry A J. Brown, Pittsburg, Pa.	40.00
Waiters' Alliance, Liberty, N. Y. City	5.00
W. E. Kern, New Orleans, La.	50
Section Hamilton, Ohio	5.00
Section Union Co., N. J., Branch Elizabeth	1.00
Section Yonkers, N. Y., per T. A. Hickey	1.00
From a comrade, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
Section Stamford, Conn.	2.00
Total	$96.97
Previously acknowledged	$15,539.11
Grand total	$15,636.08

HENRY KUHN,
Fin. Sec'y-Treas. Daily People Committee.

General Agitation Fund.

Section Buffalo, N. Y., half on list 239	$4.00
23d Assembly District, N.Y., half on list 610	.63
Minn. State Committee, half on lists	.75
Conn. State Committee, half on lists 46 and 49	1.10
Md. State Committee, on list 115.	1.00
Conn. State Committee, on lists 42 and 50	13.46
Total	20.94
Previously acknowledged	1,440.58
Grand total	$1,461.52

P. S.—State Committees and Sections are urged to forthwith return all lists for this fund that are still in their hands.

HENRY KUHN, Nat. Sec.

NEWS FROM
THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

During the past week in the Field of Capital, the events that transpired therein were typical of the development of modern Capitalism. There were the usual factors at work in behalf of concentration, and as a consequence, the usual list of consolidations, combines, mergings, absorptions, purchases, etc., took place.

In railroads it was reported that the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad had been buying control of the Kansas City and Fort Scott and Kansas City and Birmingham in Boston. When this merger is completed, the consolidated roads will be leased to the Atchison system. The Seaboard Air Line purchased the Chattanooga, Rome and Southern Railroads. The Iowa Central and the Minneapolis and St. Louis were consolidated, and made a continuous line from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Peoria, Ill., under one management. The ultimate object is to make both a part of the Illinois Central. In addition to all the foregoing it is said that at next month's conference of western railroad presidents in New York city, a proposition to restrict railroad building in sectons of the west which are already supplied with railroad facilities, will be made. There is a unanimous belief that there are already too many railroads west of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. An attempt will be made by railroads interested in western cities to regulate eastbound freight rates. Thus the railroad syndicate is beginning its economies, which will result in decreased railroad employees of all kinds, even those in the construction departments being affected, as well as freight solicitors and others.

Among the most important consolidations of the week, outside of railroads, was that of the North American, with other great trust companies. The plan involves a dozen different companies, and an estimated capitalization of $50,000,000. It is likely to be followed by other trust company consolidations ultimately.

A promoter says of it that it really means "the location in this city (N.Y.) of a financial department store, where every sort of business connected with the financing of large deals and ordinary trust-company routine can be transacted." That such a corporation as the North American Trust Company, with "its financial department store" was formed, proves the financial needs and nature of the trust movement. As Lucian Sanial says, "The very nature of it (the trust movement) requires that it should be led and shaped by financiers who make no distinctions between industries, have no preference for one or the other, and view all commodities in the light of their exchange value, expressed in money, leaving to technical men in their employ all considerations of the manufacturing and commercial order as to their respective use values." (Socialist Almanac, p. 126.) As was pointed out last week the Standard Oil Company, through its seven National Banks, has anticipated this trust company consolidation somewhat, but the increased concentration demands some additional financiering, hence this enormous North American Trust Company and "its financial department store."

Next to this enormous trust company consolidation, a consolidation of the interests represented in the General Electric and Westinghouse Electric Mfg. Co. was rumored. These interests, together with minor interests that would be swept into the vortex of a consolidation, would represent, when combined, a capitalization of two hundred millions. Though nothing definite resulted, there is, no doubt, that in due course of time the consolidation will be achieved. The parties concerned have discussed the proposition for the past two years and are daily being brought closer together. The fact that J. P. Morgan, who leads the General Electric interests, is in favor of the deal lends great strength to the belief in the ultimate consolidation of the two interests.

A lumber trust, of fifty millions capital, and backed by the Belmonts, was organized during the week. It has secured control of all the important mills and plants in Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina. The Bluestone trust, with a capital of $1,000,000, organized two years ago to purchase blue stone yards and combine the Hudson River bluestone industry, began operations during the past week. A silk thread trust, to consist of the leading silk thread manufacturers of this country and capitalized at $12,000,000, was formed at Chicago during the week. The J. P. Coates Thread Company, an English corporation with a capital of 68 millions, is backing the new trust. A cannery trust, that would consolidate fifteen canneries on Puget Sound, is contemplated. So is a new steel combine, composed of those outside the billion dollar affair, and with large capacity and great facilities is contemplated at Philadelphia. A new cereal trust called the Great Western, capitalized at $3,000,000, and backed by the Diamond Match Company, was organized to fight the American Cereal Company, which has twice the daily output of 6,000 barrels of its new competitor.

The towing trust, of Cleveland, Ohio, has created a fund with which to oppose all towing competition. The United Shoe Machinery Trust bought out Swain, Fuller Co., of Maine; while a syndicate purchased three shoe machine firms of Boston and made the United Shoe Machinery Company their selling agent. The salt trust has expanded by the purchase of a plant at Akron, Ohio, while the Tobacco Trust bought up the twist plug factory of the Wellman Dwire Co., at St. Louis. This factory has a capacity of 25,000 pounds daily. Two banks in Philadelphia, Pa., merged, as did the street railways of New Orleans and the Monoline and Mergenthaler Typesetting Machine companies. The Widener-Elkins-Whitney syndicate, controlled by the Standard Oil Co., which seeks to control all street railway, gas, electric and heating franchises in cities, leased, for a term of 999 years the entire street railway system of Cincinnati, Ohio. The United Telegraph and Telephone Co., of Philidelphia, absorbed the Independent Co., of Lancaster, Pa. The New England Gas and Coke Company seeks to consolidate all the gas companies of Boston. Thirty of the leading flour mills of Pennsylvania have consolidated under the name Eastern Milling and Export Co., while the paper and pulp manufacturers of Canada, have formed the Consolidated Pulp and Paper Co., of Toronto, limited, with a capital of $2,500,000 to be expended in the absorption of smaller concerns in Quebec and Eastern Ontario. The latter consolidation, together with J. Pierpont Morgan's interests in the British Electric Traction Co. during the past week, shows that concentration waxes indeed, both at home and abroad. And well may it thus continue; for it is the best preparatory step to Socialism, where concentrated and socialized industry and ownership will prevail.

IN MEMORIAM.

Section Los Angeles Pays a Last Tribute to a Departed Comrade.

Whereas; The members of Section Los Angeles, S.L.P., deeply mourn the loss of Christian R. Nuss, who died in this city in a cheerless rooming house Saturday at 11 a. m., February 2, and

Whereas; Comrade Nuss was a true revolutionist, standing faithfully by the S. L. P. through all its difficulties in this State, and as he had an intense struggle for the means of livelihood, and died a premature death, a victim of Capitalism, for these reasons be it

Resolved; that the members of Section Los Angeles, extend their sympathies to the parents, relatives and friends of the deceased.

Resolved; That the Charter of Section Los Angeles be draped for a period of thirty days.

Resolved; That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his parents (in Nebraska), a copy be spread on the minutes, and a copy sent to the official organ of the S. L. P.

JAS. C. HURLEY,
Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 3.

Minneapolis Organization Fund.

The following amounts have been received during February for the organization fund:

W. B. Hammond 25c.; L. A. Ferrin, 25c.; Thos. Russell, 25c.; Carl Madsen, 25c.; H. B. Fay, 50c.; C. E. Raberge, 25c.; Peter Farrell, 25c.; Chas. Mohl, 50c.; Chas Boyce, 50c.; Chas. Strom, 25c.; J. B. Hanson, 25c.; Andy Christopherson, 25c.; Louis Marget, 25c.; Adolf W. Mertens, 25c.; W. H. Brown, 25c.; A. W. Miller, 25c.; Fred. Bergstrom, 25c.; Total $5.00, which has been forwarded to the State Secretary.

W. B. HAMMOND, Organizer.

Connecticut Sections, Attention!

We hope the Sections of the State will take advantage of the means furnished by the State Committee to put an organizer in the field for the spring campaign, and as long thereafter as possible.

By having an organizer in the State during the spring elections, the Sections will be enabled to do more effective agitation and at less cost than if they had to furnish speakers at their own expense. Push the good work along and make reports as early as possible to Timothy Sullivan, 60 George street, New Haven, Conn.

STATE AGITATION COMMITTEE.

S. L. P. & S. T. & L. A. Secretaries Take Notice.

Secretaries of S. L. P. Sections and of local and district alliances connected with the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, are requested to communicate matters of industrial interest, such as reports of strikes, bo[illegible], lockouts, etc., to the DAILY PEOPLE.

Reports [illegible] meetings should be sent in at the earliest possible moment and reports of other matters at stated intervals.

Job Printer Wanted.

The Labor News Company desires the services of an up-to-date job printer. Single man, unencumbered. Must be an all-round printer, capable of doing up-to-date work, giving estimates, etc. Must be a member of the Socialist Labor Party, and if not a member of the S. T. & L. A. must be willing to join. Absolutely temperate. References required.

Address New York Labor News Co., 2-6 New Reade Street, New York City.

Educational Club in Philadelphia.

The Socialist Educational Club has been organized to propagate Socialism and to develop militant Socialists. We in the lower portion of the city, removed some distance from headquarters, found it incumbent upon us to create a propaganda in this part of the town. Hence we have set upon foot the Socialist Educational Club, to meet every Sunday at 8 o'clock, at 217 South Eleventh street, where every possible effort will be put forth to build up a formidable organization.

The following were elected officers of the club: Financial and recording secretary, H. Newman; treasurer, J. Kleinz; organizer, M. Schoenfeld.

Philadelphians Attention.

You will have no more trouble in getting the DAILY PEOPLE; it will be served at your house, EVERY DAY WITH THE REGULARITY OF CLOCK-WORK, and no matter where you live; just drop a postal card with your name and address to the undersigned.

L. KATZ,
Care of Headquarters, S. L. P.,
1304 Germantown avenue.